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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2239



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FUTURE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUP PONDERED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by David Linsell: "Can These States Forge a Real Bloc?"]

[Text]

THE ideas have been discussed, principles established, the groundwork has begun, but what is the ultimate goal of last week's meeting in Lusaka of the Southern African Economic Development Co-ordination Conference?

Are the leaders of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Tanzania, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland aiming at something beyond mere co-operation? For instance, pooling their countries' resources along the lines of the defunct East African Economic Community.

Or are they aiming in the long term at something more ambitious, perhaps an economic and political community modelled along the lines of the European Economic Community?

The economic reconstruction of the independent states in Southern Africa is paramount if co-operation is to succeed in the future, and there is good reason for optimism.

QUESTION

It would not be naive to think that if the Commonwealth Conference of 1979 and the subsequent moves behind the scenes by the "Frontline States" led to peace in Zimbabwe, then last week's activities in the Zambian capital could also lead to economic independence in the years ahead.

But a large question mark hangs over the ability of SAEDCC to forge themselves into an effective bloc.

Despite 15 years of sanctions and eight years of war Zimbabwe has potentially the most powerful economy. The threat to the Lusaka concept, if dependence by all concerned upon South Africa is reduced, is that other participants might in turn become reliant upon Zimbabwe.

Yet there is one factor which might prevent that concept from following in

the footsteps of the East African Economic Community, or for that matter the Central African Federation.

It is the Lome Convention and, as President Kaunda said, economic boundaries are not as rigid as political ones.

Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland are already parties to the trade and aid pact between the European Economic Community (EEC) and 58 African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP). Zimbabwe has applied for membership. Only Mozambique and Angola remain outside the bloc, although President Machel may submit an application.

On the trade front ACP countries are allowed free access to the EEC's market for 99.5 percent of their exports.

But the key feature in this area is the Stabex system which is aimed at

cancelling out at least part of the effects upon economies and producers' incomes of sudden falls in earnings caused by fluctuations in world prices or sharp variations in production.

Since Stabex was implemented, compensation under the heading of export earnings stabilisation may not exceed the loss suffered by a member country in respect of its exports to all destinations.

Originally intended to cover 12 products, Stabex now covers 44, the bulk of which are agricultural commodities that have vital influences upon the economies of ACP countries. Intervention is in the form of grants or practically interest-free loans and U.S.\$731 million have been allocated for this purpose until the Lome Convention comes up for renegotiation in 1984.

Products covered by this system include groundnuts, cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, leather, wood, tea, iron ore, wool, oil-cake, peas and beans.

The funds available for co-operation between the EEC and ACP countries in the five-year period ending 1984 amount to U.S.\$7 457 million.

BREAKDOWN

This sum is broken down into: Grants \$3 894 million, special 40-year loans \$670 million, risk capital \$346 million, Stabex \$731 million, minerals \$372 million. All of these sectors come under the control of the European Development Fund.

The European Investment Bank also has \$911 million available for ordinary subsidised loans and \$226 million for mining projects.

In addition the Lome Convention provides a degree of protection for countries, such as Zambia whose economies are dependent or heavily influenced by mineral production. An insurance scheme backed by U.S.

\$372 million covers ACP countries exporting copper, cobalt, phosphates, bauxite, alumina, tin and iron ore.

Besides safeguarding existing mining potential the EEC, heavily dependent upon external sources of supply, is also encouraging new development. Since 1974 there has been practically no investment by European companies in mineral exploration outside South Africa and Namibia, hence the EIB's allocation of U.S.\$226 million for this purpose.

At July 31 1979, under the terms of the original Lome Convention — new arrangements with an increased budget were agreed last October — EDF aid was broken down into 32,2 percent on rural development and rural water supply; 26,5 percent on economic infrastructure; 20,7 percent on industrialisation; 18,6 percent on social development; and 2 percent on trade promotion.

That is what the Lome Convention means. The map shows it has considerable significance for Africa as a whole.

The map indicates that a powerful trading bloc could be established if the ideas and words of the SAEDCC are transformed into deeds. It would cut the continent in half, stretching from Tanzania and Mozambique in the east to Angola in the west — thus isolating South Africa to a great degree.

However, economic ties with the Republic will be difficult to limit or sever in the short or medium term because until the ports of Beira and Lobito, and the rail link to Maputo, are fully operational the bulk of imports and exports will still have to be channelled through South Africa.

Questions and hypotheses aside, it is worth comparing the relative economic strengths of the SAEDCC countries.

STATISTICS

All statistics, with the exceptions of Zimbabwe and Mozambique, have been provided by the Statistical Office of the European Community.

Population estimates (POP) are for June 1977. Gross National Products (GNP) for 1977 and export figures are the latest available. Monetary value is in U.S. dollars.

Details for Mozambique are extracts from the Economist magazine and those for Zimbabwe are from official sources.

BOTSWANA: Pop. 710 000. GNP \$300 million. Per capita GNP \$440. Total exports (1976) \$176m. Principal exports for 1975 — meat \$50m., diamonds \$44m., copper and nickel \$30m.

LESOTHO: Pop. 1.06m. GNP \$300m. Per capita GNP \$230. Total exports (1975) \$17m. Principal exports — wool, cattle and mohair accounted for \$9m. in 1973.

MALAWI: Pop. 5.5m. GNP \$800m. Per capita GNP \$140. Total exports (1977) \$204m. Principal exports for 1976 — tea \$29m., sugar \$25m., unroasted groundnuts \$12m.

MOZAMBIQUE: Estimated Pop. 9.9m. Estimated GNP \$1 386m. Per capita GNP \$140. Exports (f.o.b. 1978) \$248m. Principal exports — cement, sugar.

SWAZILAND: Pop. 510 000. GNP \$310m. Per Capita GNP \$580. Total exports (1976) \$186m. Principal exports for 1976 — sugar \$61m., wood pulp \$45m., iron ore \$15m.

TANZANIA: Pop. 16.1m. GNP \$3 100 m. Per capita GNP \$200. Total exports (1976) \$460m. Principal exports for 1976 — green and roasted coffee \$153m., cotton in bulk \$76m., cloves \$31m.

ZAMBIA: Pop. 5.3m. GNP \$2 330m. Per capita GNP \$450. Total exports (1977) \$896m. Principal exports for 1975 — copper \$722m., zinc \$32m., copper filings \$12m.

ZIMBABWE: Pop. 7m. GNP \$3 446m. Per capita GNP \$490. Total exports (1978) \$1 050m. Principal exports — tobacco, beef, gold, copper, chrome, asbestos, manufactured goods.

Statistics for Angola were not available.

These figures indicate the potential is there, the speeches at Lusaka showed the will is there, too.

Yet before anything else is done the problem of poverty must be eradicated and Zimbabwe must do something to control its birth rate, now one of the highest in the world at over 3 percent per annum. Once the thousands of displaced persons and refugees have been returned to their homes, given employment and regularly fed then the real work can begin.

But until this is done the Southern African Economic Community can only remain an aspiration.

SCOURGES

Mr Claude Cheysson, the EEC's Development Commissioner, who was in Salisbury last week, told members of the Lome Convention last October: "The experience of working together — solidarity — emerges most strongly when we have to deal together with the problems of the poorest — who are rightly given priority in Lome — and when we have to provide immediate aid for those suddenly stricken by drought, floods, war or epidemics.

"We are aware that we shall have to carry on combating these scourges which, more often than not, strike at those who are already the most badly off."

The Lome Convention and the Lusaka concept are inextricably linked. Mr Cheysson's words should be remembered by all concerned.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

KAUNDA EXPRESSES WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE WITH ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Apr 80 p 5

[Interview with President Kaunda, by Tonic Sakaike, in Lusaka]

[Text] The Zambian Government regards as delicate its relations with the Zimbabwe Government. This is due to the strained relationship between it and ZANU (PF) when the latter was still a liberation movement. Zambia was also believed to have supported the struggle in Zimbabwe generally and, in particular, the cause of ZAPU, led by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

There is also the issue of ZIPRA guerillas still in Zambia--which is yet to be resolved between the two Governments. But Zambian Government officials are emphatic about their recognition of the new Government and their readiness to cooperate with it.

The day before he left for a tour of North Korea, the People's Republic of China, and India, President Kaunda last week spoke to the Herald about his position regarding the new State of Zimbabwe.

Rhodesia becomes the independent Republic of Zimbabwe this month. What, Your Excellency, does this represent, politically, for Africa, the frontline States and for Zambia?

The first thing I said at a Press conference here on the morning that followed the announcement of the election results in Zimbabwe was that if I could dance, I would have been on my feet.

That just about sums up my reaction to this great event. After the slave trade which took millions of black men to foreign countries, followed by the period of colonisation, which again had its own toll, the black man on the continent has been fighting for the restoration of his elementary rights. This struggle too has taken its great toll and, therefore, with this background, I have given the independence of Zimbabwe, that is the transfer of power from the colonialists and their puppets, to the people themselves, is certainly an event of the greatest significance in the annals of history, not only for this region but for the entire continent.

The significance of this victory to Africa, Zambia in particular, is that for us (it means) we can now breathe some fresh air politically. For the people of South Africa and Namibia this is a source of great encouragement. When I say that we rejoice in this victory, we are also thinking of the opportunity to develop for the first time economically, politically, socially and culturally, scientifically, technologically and indeed in the field of defence and security--what we under humanism call the five main areas of human endeavor.

What lesson is to be learnt from the Zimbabwe experience?

The greatest lesson to be learnt from this is that no matter how powerful an oppressor might appear, at any given time anywhere in the world, he cannot continue to suppress the soul which God put in man.

Your Excellency, there is a belief that Zambia supported the Zimbabwe struggle generally and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU in particular. In view of this, how do you take the outcome of the British-supervised election which resulted in the victory of Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF).

I am glad you ask this question, because there is a mistaken view in some parts of the world that we supported individuals in this struggle. Let me assure you that whatever we have done here in Zambia under the leadership of the United National Independence Party has been true to the cause of liberation continent-wide and beyond that. Wherever we have supported the liberation struggle, we have supported that struggle as a matter of deep-rooted principle.

When ZANU started fighting they started fighting from Zambian soil. They were fighting from here for a long time and certain difficulties did arise within ZANU, not between ZANU and UNIP, its Government and people, but within ZANU itself. Happily these were ironed out, but in the process of ironing these out, some of the cadres moved to Mozambique because Mozambique was then independent. That was not because UNIP and its Government chased ZANU from Zambia and history shows that.

Indeed when we started talking to the rebels and South Africans we demanded the release of the leaders who were detained and it should be remembered that when we demanded the release of the leaders, we demanded the release of all of them--ZAPU and ZANU.

At no time have we done anything here, and I say this in the name of God, to discriminate against ZANU at all. Indeed let it be said quite clearly that there were two fronts. The creation of the Patriotic Front was done here on Zambian soil. I was given the task of getting the OAU to recognise the Patriotic Front at the Gabon summit. It was a tough job, but still we managed to pilot that through and Africa accepted the Patriotic Front as the only fighting force. We did not say ZANU or ZAPU or separate the fight.

Even when some of our colleagues in ZANU tried to denounce us and call us all sorts of names we did not, it will be recalled, reply at all because we knew that the truth would be known. Everything we did was above board and indeed we helped ZANU in a small way here and there in terms of material assistance. What we gave to ZANU (PF) is what we gave to ZAPU. I am talking now about the Geneva conference to which we contributed financially and the London conference. Really our impartiality has known no bounds at all.

Another point is that we made it very clear to Comrade Joshua Nkomo, and he will tell you this--he is an honest man, long before it was known who was going to win, even long before we knew there were going to be elections, that we don't support individuals, we support the cause of Zimbabwe. He knows this. He has always known this and I think he has respected us for it. So when we say we mean that. We rejoice fully and whole-heartedly.

The fact that the people of Zimbabwe decided in favour of Comrade Mugabe to lead them at this juncture does not nullify the fact that there were two fronts and both fronts fought hard to attain this independence. So really, for us nothing has gone wrong in this. Everything has gone right because the people have decided and we respect their decision.

Your Excellency, can you describe the nature of relations between the Zambian Government and UNIP on the one hand and the Zimbabwe Government and ZANU (PF) on the other?

Really they are very warm indeed. I have no anxiety about anything. Comrade Mugabe, the Prime Minister, was here a few days ago and we had very useful discussions, extremely useful and very cordial. The wonderful things he said about Zambia's contribution we know he meant.

He is an honest man. I believe that whether Zimbabwe was going to be in the hands of Robert Mugabe or Joshua Nkomo, we in Zambia would be very happy. We are very happy. Both are honest men. They are both patriots of Africa--pan-Africanists.

In fact, we in Zambia have told Comrade Mugabe that he can rely on Zambia 24 hours a day. What the Zambian people have that the people of Zimbabwe might ask them to help with, we will give.

Now that peace has been established in Rhodesia, what would you, as an elder statesman of Africa, consider the most important considerations for the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the ZAPU leader, Mr Nkomo, the Rhodesian Front president, Mr Smith, and the military leaders?

I can only say from long experience--unity. If I can begin with Ian Smith, I assume that in his mistaken view, he decided to participate in politics because of his love for the people, but in his case he limited the meaning of people to whites. For the Prime Minister and Comrade Joshua Nkomo it was their love of all people black, white, yellow and brown. I know that

because I know both of them very well. That love which they have for all people must continue to be the basis for their actions. That love which has sent them to prisons, to long terms of detention must be the guiding line. Without that there is no hope for Zimbabwe.

To Ian Smith, I say, outgrow that selfish, racial approach and put man, regardless of colour, tribe or anything else, at the centre of things. Once he has done that maybe his many unpardonable sins may be, not forgotten, but forgiven.

Love and unity in the hearts of all leaders and all the people of Zimbabwe is what we need, all of us.

Would Zambia, now that genuine majority rule has been achieved in Zimbabwe, consider at any time supporting any dissident group that may oppose the Government of Zimbabwe?

The answer is a bold "No." We will not do that.

Your Excellency, how many trained ZIPRA men are still in Zambia and what is going to happen to them? What type of weaponry is in their hands and what will also happen to it?

We have given all the figures to the Prime Minister's Office and what type of weapons they have. We have been in discussion. We will do only what the Government of Comrade Mugabe tells us to do, of which Comrade Nkomo is a member as a Minister. So really, we are in the hands of the Government of Comrade Mugabe as to what we will do with them. We will do nothing outside that.

I understand that the Zambian security forces recently rounded up two battalions of ZIPRA men. Can you confirm this, Your Excellency?

No. There is no question of rounding up. We have had no problems with ZIPRA forces here. When they have been moved from one place to another it has been in an orderly manner. There has been no trouble at all. We have been moving them towards nearer places where it will be easier for them to get either trains or buses to get back to their beloved country.

How many Zimbabwean refugees are still in Zambia and when will they be repatriated. Are there any special problems surrounding the repatriation exercise?

Again, these are matters that we discussed with the Prime Minister a couple of days ago and our colleagues at the Ministerial level are following these things up. I would not like myself to begin giving figures to the Press even in the harmless area of refugees. It is still a matter for the Government of Zimbabwe to tell us what to do. There is no problem here. We will look after them so long as they (Zimbabwe Government) want us to look after them. We are entirely in the hands of the Prime Minister and his Government.

Turning to economic matters, Your Excellency, what has been the cost to Zambia of the Zimbabwe liberation war? How and when do you expect to restore the Zambian economy to stability?

The United Nations put it at about K1 billion. When we think in terms of what we have not done which we should have done it's incalculable. But whatever we have lost it was worth it. It was a price worth paying and we are proud to have paid it.

When we come to what we are going to do, we have, for the first time now, a commission of planning of which I am chairman — I have appointed myself chairman — because of the seriousness with which we view the whole process of developing ourselves. We are going to continue to develop our mines but emphasis will also be given to agriculture, to correct the present situation where we are only able to grow food as a result of good rain but when there is bad rainfall we are always in trouble as we are again this year. For three years now, 1978, 1979 and 1980, all these have been bad seasons.

So we intend to shift now and move towards getting two or three crops a year. We are thinking of technology in the field of irrigation and this, of course, needs a lot of capital. Perhaps I should add that we are going to use the present as the basis for our agricultural take-off.

What economic advantages does Zambia expect to derive from Zimbabwe's independence and what, Your Excellency, does Zimbabwe's independence mean economically for Africa?

For Zambia it means we will be able to get some of our raw materials for our factories more easily and more quickly, possibly in a better form than before. We are looking forward to more and more co-operation between Zambia and Zimbabwe in the economic field. For Africa what we began

here a few days ago is a sign of what we expect of things to come and, therefore, as we meet at the Lagos conference, we will be strengthened by the birth of Zimbabwe. We are meeting this month to look at nothing but the economic development of Africa, and the birth of Zimbabwe with its strong economy is a booster to the continent.

How long do you think it will take the countries in the region to cut the strings that bind them economically to Pretoria?

Obviously, if we could do this tomorrow we would do that. But it's quite clear that this is a mammoth job. For example we in Zambia decided long before our independence that we were going to cut off economic relations with South Africa. We have been trying to do this. We have reduced, reduced and reduced quite substantially but we ran into difficulties, not only because of the war in Zimbabwe but also the sharp drop in the price of copper. All this created immense problems for us so that we have very strong economic ties with South Africa through the mining companies. We still have to import heavy machinery from South Africa. Therefore, I am afraid, the economic umbilical cord is going to be very difficult to cut from them, and yet we are determined little by little to do whatever we can to reduce this dependence on South Africa.

Would you say there has recently been a tendency towards increased

trade between Zambia and South Africa?

Oh yes. There is no doubt about that. There has been a tendency to increase and that is why we now have Zambia Airways going to South Africa. After Zimbabwe now trade is going to increase and not drop. I heard the South Africans say this morning they don't beg trade. Neither do we. We don't. This is plain trade. Nobody begs. When we go to them we are not begging. When they come to us they are not begging. We are not doing them a favour nor are they doing us a favour. They want our money, we want their money. We want their goods, they want our goods.

What do you feel about the decision of the Zimbabwe Government to retain trade links with South Africa? Do you think it will assist or hinder the liberation struggle in Southern Africa?

I want you to know that we in UNIP support Comrade Mugabe's stand on this issue very, very strongly indeed. It is not a joke — that job he has there is a job and a half. I tell you. It would be criminal on our part or on the part of anybody else to urge Comrade Mugabe to do anything other than what he is doing now. He is being very right and sensible about it. He is correct and he is being fair to the great people of Zimbabwe who have suffered so much for liberation and therefore we support him.

SA SPY SAID TO HAVE INFILTRATED IUEF

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Mar 80 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), which is a member of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Bureau of African Refugees of the Organisation of African Unity, was infiltrated by a South African spy.

This was disclosed with disappointment and shock, by Ato Dawit Gebre-Egziabher, Acting Director of the Political Department of the OAU General Secretariat, to the 10th ordinary session of the Co-ordinating Committee of the OAU Bureau of African Refugees at Africa Hall yesterday morning.

The I.U.E.F., Ato Dawit said, has always been a strong support of Africa's liberation struggle and has been very active in giving scholarships to both refugees from southern parts of Africa and from independent African states. "For the OAU the matter is even more serious because it means that all the activities of the IUEF pertaining to the refugees assistance and liberation struggle has been exposed to the racist regime of South Africa and this could have a lot of serious implications," he added. The matter is one of the agenda items of the meeting.

Liberation Struggle

The OAU official said that the number of refugees in Africa has jumped to over five million now compared to about four million last year. He added: "This escalation in the number of African refugees results from the intensification of the liberation struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against the malpractices of apartheid and racial policies together with the eradication of the minority regimes."

Ato Dawit also spoke about refugees from independent African states and that with the independence of Zimbabwe, a total of 33,400 Zimbabwean refugees, who were residing in Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and other frontline states, have so far been repatriated. "But since Zimbabwe is still a young nation just emerging from the ravages of war it still needs all the assistance from governments, inter-governmental, voluntary and non-voluntary organizations not only for repatriating more of its returnees but also for the rehabilitation of the returning refugees," he added.

He pointed out that most of these refugees fled the country leaving behind their parents who are now dead while those who ran into exile when they were too young were unable to recognise their parents or homes on return. He stressed that even those who have been able to find their homes are finding it difficult to get food and other basic needs and said: "Thus it seems clear that most of the returning refugees may have to remain in the transit camps where they will easily be provided with the assistance required. International organisations should also redouble their efforts in giving assistance to Zimbabwean refugees who are still studying at various universities and technical institutions for in the final analysis these daughters and sons of Africa will constitute an asset to Zimbabwe."

The Bureau of African Refugees of the OAU not only assists refugees by resettling them in other countries and by offering them scholarships, but the Bureau also caters for African refugees in terms of international protection.

In a statement to the press, Mr. P. Adossoma, the regional representative of the International Labour Organisation here (ILO) and Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee of the OAU/BPEAR, said that the committee meets every year and at times biennially to examine the situation of African refugees.

The meeting of the co-ordinating committee during this session has coincided with the accession to independence of Zimbabwe to whose leaders the committee has addressed a congratulatory message.

According to Mr. Adossoma, the committee is doing everything possible to bring back African refugees to their homes or country of origin as for example in the case of Zimbabwe so that they would contribute effectively to economic reconstruction.

The committee assists refugees in their training and education as well as in the education of their children. He outlined the assistance which member countries of the OAU, specialised agencies of the United Nations and welfare organisations are extending for the protection, education and placement of refugees. He called on all concerned to step up their support in view of the growing number of African refugees whose number, he said, is estimated at present to be around four million.

Items of the agenda include the review of activity report of the OAU/BPEAR for 1979/80, report of the OAU/BPEAR national correspondents, report of members of the co-ordinating committee on their activities concerning African refugees, and report on follow-up of the Arusha recommendations, report of the sub-committee on scholarship and counselling.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COMMUNIQUE ON LIMANN'S UPPER VOLTA VISIT

AB111101 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Limann, arrived back home yesterday, after a 2-day visit to the Upper Volta. He told newsmen that the visit marked the end of his tour of neighboring West African countries. The president said he had fruitful discussions with President Lamizana on bilateral issues, within the spirit of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and that there was perfect understanding of each country's problems.

In a communique issued in Ouagadougou at the end of the visit, Ghana and Upper Volta agreed to set up a tripartite committee of experts to advise their governments on the early implementation of the (Bui-Ahumbil) dam projects. The third country is the Ivory Coast which shares the Black Volta with Upper Volta. Dr Limann and President Lamizana examined ways of strengthening and promoting bilateral cooperation between their countries and welcomed progress made within the physical demarcation of the Ghana-Upper Volta border. The two leaders decided to reactivate without further delay, the Ghana-Upper Volta joint permanent committee for cooperation. [few words indistinct] The two presidents agreed on the necessity of harmonizing their financial, monetary and trade policies. Turning to the situation in Chad, the two countries gave their full support to the mediating effects of the OAU and appealed to all parties in the conflict to [word indistinct] work out a formula for national unity.

Speaking on Ghana-Upper Volta relations, shortly before he left for Ouagadougou, Dr Limann observed that governments do not cause border conflicts and appealed to peoples of the two countries to strive to remove all issues which are likely to cause friction between the two countries.

President Lamizana has accepted an invitation from President Limann to visit Ghana.

Dr Limann was welcomed on arrival by the vice president, Dr De Graff Johnson, ministers, government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TANZANIA, MOZAMBIQUE MEDIA COOPERATION--Tanzania and Mozambique today reached agreement on a seven-point mass media plan aimed at consolidating cooperation between the two countries. The draft agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam this afternoon by the minister for information and (?broadcasting), Mdugu Sepetu, and the secretary for ideology in the FRELIMO Central Committee, Ndugu Rebelo. The agreement was signed following talks between the two sides which began on Wednesday. The draft agreement calls for the speedy implementation of the plan, which covers information, the press, radio and Tanzanian and Mozambique institutes of journalism. Under the draft agreement, the Tanzania and Mozambique news agencies have agreed to consolidate their cooperation by exchanging information and pictures. The Mozambique mass media delegation left Dar es Salaam for home today. [Text] [LD122002 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD/EA]

FRANCOPHONE PARLIAMENTARIANS END MEETING--The 3-day meeting of the Association of French Speaking Parliamentarians ended this evening at the National Assembly. This preparatory meeting precedes the 11th General Assembly of the association, which will take place in Ottawa, Canada, from 6 to 16 September 1980. At the end of their deliberations, the members of the association addressed a message to the Chadian people to put an end to the fighting in order that peace will be restored in the country. [Excerpt] [AB112135 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Apr 80 AB]

MAURITIAN EXPERTISE FOR MOZAMBIQUE--Mozambican planters are interested in the Mauritian tea industry. A delegation composed of two officials of the EMOCHA [Mozambique Tea Company], Messrs Muya and Mendes Carneiro, director and chief of plantations respectively, will arrive in Mauritius next Sunday to study the various aspects of the tea industry in Mauritius. This delegation will be led by R.R. Stammers, consultant and executive director of the George Williamson & Technical Services LTD company of London, who had already visited Mauritius last year as a consultant [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Mar 80 p 4]

FAO AID FOR NIGER, NIGERIA--The Nigeria-Niger Joint Commission for Cooperation has signed an agreement with the FAO for the financing of the first phase of the Komadou-Yobe basin development project. According to the agreement, the FAO will send a preparatory mission to evaluate the overall potential of the basin overlapping the Nigerian-Niger border. The results of the study will enable the two governments to carry out the second phase of the overall development program of the region in the form of direct investment to promote agricultural production. [AB041015 Paris AFP in French 1738 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

ECONOMY SAID TO BE FAR FROM RECOVERY

Libreville L'UNION in French 14 Feb 80 pp 1, 5

[Article by Mba Nguema, special correspondent: "A Very Difficult Economic and Social Reconstruction"]

[Text] The reshuffling of the ruling group of Equatorial Guinea carried out on 23 January by President Obiang Nguema Mbazo'o somewhat surprised many observers.

This reshuffling saw the departure of one of the chief pillars of the 3 August 1979 coup d'etat, Captain Salvador Ela Zeng, second vice president and economics and finance minister, who became ambassador to Beijing. Another who left was Captain Mba Ognane, governor of Rio Muni, the country's most important province.

These two departures, like many others decided on that occasion by the chief of the Supreme Military Council, can be interpreted as having a cleansing effect on the regime and the army, with a view to a veritable political, economic and social reform of the country after 11 years of dictatorship and obscurantism.

The meeting of the country's chief notables at Malabo, during the celebration of the 11th anniversary of independence last October, followed by that of military and civilian officials from 13 to 20 December, was the occasion for the new chief of state to be on the watch for active forces in the country. These two meetings saw once again the triumph of the regime's liberal trend, proclaimed since 3 August by most members of the Supreme Military Council, who remained in favor of opening up the country toward Spain, the West and neighboring countries. Thus, since the beginning of the year 1980, we have witnessed, step by step, cancellation of the fishing contract which linked Equatorial Guinea to the USSR, in favor of Spanish fishing companies, and the arrival in force of Spanish technicians to replace the Soviet and Cuban experts who were working in many sectors of the economy and the administration.

The 23 January reshuffle, which was characterized also by a nationality injection into the ministerial team with the nomination of a Bubi as second

vice president, only confirms the country's trend toward liberalization, while increasing the new president's freedom of action. In fact, some of his closest assistants were looked at askance by Guinean public opinion for having been implicated in the foul deeds of the former regime. After Macias Nguema's removal, they may have believed temporarily that times had not really changed. Thus, two boats containing provisions and staple products of Spanish origin destined for Rio Muni were confiscated and diverted to Bata by local authorities, to the detriment of a population which continues to vegetate in misery, suffering from scarcities of all types.

It was in this climate of frustration, after numerous promises of assistance from friendly countries, that the Guineans of the continental province welcomed King Carlos I of Spain on 15 December 1979. The latter renewed promises of assistance for the country's reconstruction, promises already put forth by several Spanish officials who had preceded him to Malabo a little after the coup d'etat. But the beneficial effects so much awaited from foreign aid are not yet perceptible. The scarcity of food products, the nonexistence of spare parts for vehicles and machines, fuel rationing, the weakness of the agricultural sector and, finally, the lack of equipment for hospitals and government offices--these are hardships which the Guineans endure each day, and which prevent economic recovery on the one hand and return of refugees in large numbers on the other. The latter, it must be stressed, continue to proclaim a wait-and-see attitude or one of indifference from the neighboring countries where they took refuge several years ago, thus holding onto jobs which the new Guinea cannot offer them for the moment.

Businesses Continue To Be Neglected

Many of them, as well as the former political opponents of Macias Nguema, still living as refugees in Spain or Europe, criticize the monopoly of power by the people of Mangomo (native district of the former dictator, whence came several members of the government as well as President Obiang Nguema himself).

They are thus applying the British "wait and see" formula up to the present moment, before reentering the fold, while hoping that the colors of the new regime will be made sufficiently precise before they do. This seems to be the attitude of foreign investors also, who have not yet appeared on the scene in spite of numerous exploratory missions. Also, the volume of goods unloaded at the ports of Malabo and Bata remains insignificant, while the people's need for provisions is felt more each day. Trade is always disorganized, communications paralyzed--to the point that it takes several days to proceed from a district in the interior of the territory to Bata, the provincial capital.

The Guinean economy, which is essentially agricultural, is still far from showing signs of recovery. Thus, most of the farms, nationalized by the former regime but restored to their former owners after the coup d'etat, continue to be abandoned. Despite repeated appeals by the military government, many of the former Spanish owners have not yet shown up, so colossal

is the work needed to restore these production units which have run down for lack of maintenance and are completely overgrown. And the Guinean Government, blaming a crucial lack of technicians and financial means, is not able to make up for the lack of assets of the former colonists. This, then, is the economic situation in Equatorial Guinea, 6 months after the overthrow of Macias Nguema's dictatorship. The road to cover to set the country straight will be 10 times as long as the time it took Macias Nguema and his followers to destroy it. It is a truism that it is always easier to tear down than to build. Both the leaders and the Guinean people learn this more each day.

5586

CSO: 4400

REFUGEE PROBLEM DISCUSSED, SOMALIA SCORED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Trading in the Name of Refugees"]

[Text]

The Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, Comrade Shimelis Adugna, has drawn the attention of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at a meeting in Geneva that Somalia was trading in the name of refugees to secure international aid.

The Commissioner pointed out that Ethiopia was not getting a fair and equitable share of the international aid marked for refugees in the Horn, even though she was the victim of a naked war of aggression by the expansionist Mogadisho regime.

On the other hand, the Mogadisho regime, the main perpetrator of the problem, is treated favourably by some governments in the grant of aid. The Mogadisho regime is using the aid acquired by such dishonest means for stepping up its war effort and expansionist designs in the Horn of Africa.

The refugee issue that the Mogadisho authorities use to attract international aid and sympathy is nothing but a problem borne out of the wanton war of aggression sparked off by the ruling clique of Somalia. That is the sole and solid explanation of the whole problem. Besides that, Somalia has been collecting more than what she actually deserved. The Mogadisho authorities also lodge false claims with the international community about a non-existent influx of a large number of refugees into Somali territory in order to collect increased aid in return. Such absurd claims should not be accepted readily.

In his report to the UNHCR, Commissioner Shimelis cited a UN resolution that requested various international organizations and United Nations specialized agencies to increase their assistance in support of the relief and rehabilitation programme Ethiopia is engaged in. Figures released in this connection vividly tell the magnitude of the refugee problem which Ethiopia was forced to handle after the invaders from Somalia were driven out of our territory. The war of aggression left 1.8 million in the three administrative regions of Hararghe, Bale and Sidamo homeless, mal-nourished and sick.

The rehabilitation undertaken by Ethiopia is meant to provide basic needs of survival for the victims of the man-made disaster. Revolutionary Ethiopia needed over 240 million Birr for the rehabilitation programme. The aid Ethiopia seeks is to be strictly used for rehabilitating and resettling war-affected compatriots.

On the other hand, the Mogadisho regime which asks for international aid under the pretext of caring for refugees "arriving in Somalia daily" is a mere cover-up to conceal its real motive — that of re-enforcing its war effort and designs of expansionism. The artificial "refugee camps" that Somalia uses for drawing international assistance are only army barracks from where the able-bodied cross into Ethiopian territory to carry out hostile acts of killing and looting.

Thus, the Mogadisho regime has been able to amass huge amounts in international aid through false claims and by giving inflated figures. Once again the root cause of the refugee problem in the region is to be traced back to the blatant war of aggression triggered off by Mogadisho.

ERITREAN GROUP TO NEGOTIATE WITH GOVERNMENT

LD061242 Kuwait KUNA in English 1054 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 6 (KUNA)--An Eritrean faction fighting against Ethiopia decided to negotiate with the Addis Ababa government to end the 19-year old war, a Kuwaiti newspaper reported Sunday.

In a report from Khartoum, AL-WATAN newspaper said the Eritrean Liberation Front's (Revolutionary Council) led by Ahmad Nasser recently adopted this decision in a secret meeting.

The front, one of three guerrilla groups fighting for Eritrea's independence, said it had also decided to liquidate the other two factions, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea and the People's Liberation Army, over a period of four months, the paper said.

It added that the ELF-Revolutionary Council would send a delegation to negotiate with the government of Mengistu Haile-Mariam in Addis Ababa through the mediation of the Italian Communist Party.

Ahmed Nasser visited the Soviet Union earlier this year adding to speculation that Moscow was trying to find a negotiable solution for the Eritrean problem.

The government of [Mengistu Haile-] Mariam suggested giving the Eritrean province self-rule within the sovereignty of Ethiopia but the idea was rejected by the Eritrean groups who vowed to fight until total liberation of the province.

Ethiopia and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation following the downfall of the previous regime of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1975. Since then Moscow has been giving its full backing to Ethiopia in her war against the rebels in Eritrea, who operate on the Red Sea, and in the Ogaden District in the south, bordering Somalia.

AL-WATAN did not specify the date for the negotiations between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean rebels.

Neither did it mention where the alleged meeting would take place.

ETHIOPIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA REPORTED DONATING MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic yesterday handed over to Socialist Ethiopia a grant of medical equipment worth four million Birr as an expression of the solidarity and support of the people, Communist Party and Government of Czechoslovakia to the heroic people of Socialist Ethiopia.

Handing over the documents of the grant to Comrade Dr. Tefera Wonde, Minister of Health, the Czechoslovak Ambassador to Ethiopia, Comrade Pecl Libor, pointed out that Czechoslovakia has supported the Ethiopian Revolution from the very beginning, particularly during its most decisive and difficult stage and is ready with broad understanding to contribute to Socialist Ethiopia also today.

Comrade Libor expressed the hope that the donation which was agreed upon during the official friendly visit of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam to Czechoslovakia during November/December 1973 comes at the right time when Revolutionary Ethiopia has launched the nation-wide economic reconstruction campaign.

"Let today's donation contribute to the deeper and closer fraternal relations between our countries--between Socialist Ethiopia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic," Comrade Libor said.

Accepting the donation, Comrade Dr. Tefera Wonde thanked the people, the Communist Party and Government of Czechoslovakia for this generous donation which will be of immense use for expanding health facilities in the country, particularly during the National Revolutionary Development Campaign.

Comrade Dr. Tefera noted that during the feudo-bourgeois regime health facilities were oriented to serve the privileged few while in Revolutionary Ethiopia health facilities are geared to serve the broad masses. This meant a lot of investment to expand the facilities. The present grant, he added, will be a great help in this regard.

Comrade Dr. Tefera also noted the difficulties in obtaining spare parts which had been acquired from Western countries by the discredited regime. He expressed happiness that the flow of medical equipment from socialist countries will ensure efficient and smooth functioning of hospitals.

The present grant was agreed upon by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, during the Comrade Chairman's official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia towards the end of 1978. It is part of the overall grant to be provided by Czechoslovakia.

Part of yesterday's grant covers hospital equipment, including mobile dental clinic, first aid emergency resuscitation ambulances, mobile X-ray clinics on cross-country vans, dental units and a variety of modern instruments.

Ambassador Comrade Libor said yesterday that Czechoslovakia will also send to Ethiopia three doctors for a two-year period.

Present on the occasion were Czechoslovak Embassy officials and officials of the Ministry of Health.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL BANK ADMINISTRATOR ON BANK'S ROLE IN ECONOMY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 6

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — Banks have been and continue to strive so that production would be stepped in the country both through the medium of imports as well as through domestic economic activities.

The statement was made by Comrade Tadesse Gebre-Kidan, administrator of the National Bank, in an interview at the conclusion of his working tour here.

Comrade Tadesse addressed businessmen at the assembly hall of the Asmara Chamber of Commerce last week and briefed them on the role banks are playing in the economy. His briefing centred on trade and commerce in general.

The Ethiopian top banking official said that there should be effective co-operation between agencies in charge of the means of production and private enterprises. He assured private businessmen of the desire on the part of banks to see that their businesses grow and develop.

Comrade Tadesse said that banks

would spare no efforts so that their relations with the means of production and distribution and private enterprises would always become beneficial and constructive. He expressed the readiness of banks to solve any problem on the basis of dialogue and understanding. In this connection, he observed that trade in Asmara city is growing at a greater pace than ever before.

After stressing the importance of effective co-operation between institutions engaged in production and trade, Comrade Tadesse observed that capitalist countries would not desist from exerting pressures on developing ones so that raw materials would not fetch fair prices in the world market.

Comrade Tadesse stressed the damages wrought by secessionists, the sinister machinations of imperialism in the economic field, and urged government organisations to live up to their revolutionary obligations to overcome these problems.

FOREIGN TRADE SECTOR EFFORTS TO EXPAND DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Mar 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — As foreign trade is a very important vehicle for economic development and a strategic sector of the economy, the necessary measures are being taken to broaden the foreign exchange earnings capacity by way of increasing the export volume of the country, the public relations office of the Ministry of Foreign Trade noted.

According to the information gathered from the office, ever since its establishment along new lines, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has mounted efforts to attain the set target in line with the National Revolutionary Development Campaign. Realizing that foreign currency earning is among other things an important factor for economic progress, its increase has been the principal concern of the Ministry, it was stated. The office disclosed that the export volume during the first phase National Revolutionary Development Campaign has increased to 712.2 million Birr against 652.3 million the previous year. As it was envisaged in the programme of the second phase Development Campaign, it was pointed out,

the total amount of the foreign currency earnings at the end of this current fiscal year will be over one million Birr thus showing an increase of 42.5 percent over that of the previous year. It was also noted that there has been a steady increase country's export earnings since the onset of the revolution despite the fact that the country was in a revolutionary tide.

Direct Participation

According to the office, today tremendous efforts are being made by concerned government organizations and businessmen in the import-export sector by way of efficiently discharging their duties in time. In view of this, a task force entrusted with agitating the peasants and businessmen to bring more products to the market, has long been dispatched to the various administrative regions.

The office made note of the large and rich natural resource potential of Ethiopia and said that salt can, for instance, be produced in a large amount. The office added that an agreement has been reached between the Revolutionary Government and some neigh-

bouring countries to export as much salt as possible.

In an effort to increase the export volume of agricultural and industrial products, experts in commercial activities are being sent to various places, the public relations office revealed.

In the pre-revolution period the feudo-bourgeois regime was in the service of wealthy local and foreign businessmen who reaped immense profits but failed to channel them into productive enterprises. In the wake of the popular upsurge, the Revolutionary Government started to actively participate in, encourage and exert the necessary degree of control in the foreign trade of the country, the public relations office further noted. The further development of this important sector of the economy has necessitated the establishment of government institutions principally concerned with the generation of trade and market information, it was pointed out. In order to facilitate the commercial activities abroad, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has opened Commercial offices in Berlin, Tokyo, New York, London and Jeddah, it was stated. The opening up of commercial offices will continue in the future, the office further added.

Trade Agreements

Ever since the establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in May, 1979, trade agreements have been concluded with socialist and friendly countries. The countries include, according to the public relations office, the Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic (GDR), Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), the Republic of Djibouti and India.

In line with the trade agreement concluded with the Soviet Union, Socialist Ethiopia has purchased from the former, some 120,000 quintals of cement. Likewise, the Soviet Union is importing principal local commodities like coffee and various other agricultural products, the office disclosed. Furthermore, over 20,000 sheep have been exported to PDRY while varieties of agricultural products have been exported to the Republic of Djibouti and other countries.

Ninety percent of the foreign exchange earnings of the country are mainly drawn from the export of coffee, hides and skins, seeds and oil seeds. Besides, there is a plan to export other agricultural and industrial products including vegetables, and fruits, meat, incense and salt, it was learnt.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY RESULTS PUBLISHED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Results of a survey of manufacturing industries in Ethiopia conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and based on the annual survey for the period 1976-77, was just released here.

The report, published in January this year, is made up of 27 pages in addition to a sample of the questionnaire used in the survey and instructions going with it. Although originally designed to cover 472 manufacturing industries employing 10 persons and more, using power driven machines, it has not been confined to only 420 establishments, as the remaining 52 were unable to respond for various reasons.

The report places the 420 establishments into 10 main industrial groups, namely, food, beverage, tobacco, textile, leather and shoe, wood and furniture, printing and paper, chemical, non-metal and metal. Of the 420 establishments, the food industry has 130 establishments within it to be followed by wood and furniture with 78. The textile group has 51, while chemical, non-metal and beverage have 30, 29 and 28 establishments, respectively.

In respect to paid up capital, the 420 establishments have declared an aggregate total of 458,205,000 Birr, out of which 431,635,000 Birr represents the share of publicly owned establishments. The difference accounts for the privately owned sector.

According to survey results, based on the 1976-77 report, the total number of people engaged in all 420 establishments is given as 62,807, out of which more than 25 percent are women. The textiles and ready-made clothes sector is the leading employer with 28,834 to be followed by the food industry with 9,761 and beverages with 4,113 persons. The gross value of production by all 420 establishments is 1,099,305,000 Birr. Here again textiles and ready-made clothes occupy the leading place by 299,552,000 Birr, with food and petroleum refinery taking second and third place by 235,119,000 and 136,764,000 Birr, respectively. The beverage group stands fourth with 116,453,000 Birr.

The survey covered the administrative regions of Shoa, Harraghe, Eritrea, Sidamo, Tigray, Wollo, Gojjam, Gondar, Arssi and Kaffa.

The report also gave revenue from sales for all 420 public owned and private establishments during the 1976-77 period. The aggregate total for the year totalled 1,007,220,000. The revenues from the public sector amounted to 937,864,000 Birr while the private sector brought in 69,356,000 Birr. The cost of energy consumed by 349 establishments during this period totalled 27,371,496 Birr. The main types of energy used were electricity, wood and charcoal besides other types of fuels. The cost of electricity was set at 12,846,602 Birr while the combined for other types of fuels amounted to 12,990,301.

COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

1969 (1976/77)

INDUSTRY GROUP	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED BY THE REPORT			NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH RESPONSES			PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES		
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
FOOD	45	85	130	44	67	111	97.8	78.8	85.4
BEVERAGE	15	13	28	15	13	28	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOBACCO	2	--	2	2	--	2	100.0	---	100.0
TEXTILE	27	24	51	27	21	48	100.0	87.5	94.1
LEATHER & SHOE	11	9	20	11	6	17	100.0	66.7	85.0
WOOD & FURNITURE	11	67	78	7	38	45	63.6	56.7	57.7
PRINTING & PAPER	9	16	25	9	13	22	100.0	81.3	88.0
CHEMICAL	18	12	30	18	11	29	100.0	91.7	96.7
NON-METAL	14	15	29	14	11	25	100.0	73.3	86.2
METAL	9	18	27	9	14	23	100.0	78.8	85.2
TOTAL	161	259	420	156	194	350	96.9	74.9	83.3

INDUSTRY GROUP	VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST (NATIONAL ACCOUNT CONCEPT) IN '000 BIRR									
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	OF WHICH ESTABLISHMENTS WITH RESPONSES			% OF RESPONSES			
				PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	
FOOD	51,745	6,942	58,687	51,621	6,272	57,895	99.8	90.4	98.6	
BEVERAGE	43,058	2,642	45,700	43,058	2,642	45,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	
TOBACCO	22,447	---	22,447	22,447	---	22,447	100.0	---	100.0	
TEXTILE	95,250	3,116	98,366	95,250	3,033	98,283	100.0	97.3	99.9	
LEATHER & SHOES	19,916	885	20,799	19,916	323	20,259	100.0	36.6	97.3	
WOOD & FURNITURE	5,637	5,180	10,817	5,041	2,984	8,025	89.4	57.6	74.2	
PRINTING & PAPER	11,289	2,531	13,820	11,289	2,342	13,631	100.0	92.5	98.6	
CHEMICAL	46,149	2,068	48,217	46,149	1,994	48,143	100.0	96.4	99.8	
NON-METAL	6,926	775	7,701	6,926	554	7,480	100.0	71.5	97.1	
METAL	11,418	2,078	13,496	11,418	1,877	13,295	100.0	90.3	98.5	
TOTAL	313,835	26,215	340,050	313,115	22,021	335,136	99.8	84.0	98.6	

EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE POULTRY PROFITEERS DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Poultry Enterprise is making intensive preparations to provide the consuming public here in the capital with the necessary services as regards the supply of eggs during the upcoming Easter holiday.

These remarks were made by Comrade Assefa Bogale, Manager of the Poultry Enterprise during an interview with newsmen.

Striving to partially save consumers from profiteering merchants who are craving to take advantage of situations, the enterprise has accumulated over 150,000 eggs specially for Easter holiday to supply the public through government retail shops and higher urban Dwellers' Associations co-operative shops. According to the manager, the said number of eggs accumulated this year for Easter holiday consumers is the highest in the Enterprise's experience as regards the supply of eggs during holidays.

Asked as to how the enterprise managed to accumulate such a great number of eggs for the coming Easter holidays without affecting its regular supply of eggs to the market, the manager said that the gain was made by way of discouraging speculators and instant wholesale buyers whose mission was to exploit the consuming public by taking advantage of the holiday.

Entertain Consumers

In order to efficiently and properly serve the consuming masses and to control instant wholesale buyers and profiteering merchants, the enterprise undertakes its sales activities in collaboration with Higher kebele associations which will be entrusted with the task of screening profiteers from consumers.

In this regard, the manager called upon the masses to keep a vigilant eye on profiteers and to expose their corrupt practices. In connection with this, Comrade Assefa extended his request to the public not to wait till the last minute to buy what they need for the holiday for such practice creates favourable conditions for profiteers to exploit consumers. The manager said consumers are welcome to buy eggs at retail price even from the Enterprise itself during the Easter holiday.

Comrade Assefa expressed confidence that the enterprise will make further progress in its production and sales activities with the arrival of a new laying cage that has a capacity of 50,000 laying hens and with the new equipment for the production of broilers that is being installed in the Debre Zeit Poultry Farm.

CSO: 4420

MEAT CORPORATION EFFORTS FOR EXPORT EARNINGS DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The Ethiopian Meat Corporation is generating all the necessary efforts by way of fully employing the resources of the various meat processing industries in order to broaden the scope of its export market and thereby increase its foreign exchange earnings, Comrade Kassa Gashaw Beza, General Manager of the corporation told *The Herald* here yesterday.

The general manager made note of the maximum effort exerted by both the workers and the administrative body to increase the production of meat products with the view to increasing the country's foreign exchange earnings. Accordingly, he said, the export market of the corporation is expected increase from 4.5 percent in the fiscal year of 1971 E.C. to 19.2 percent, the current year thus bringing a total of foreign currency earnings worth of 13.04 million Birr against the 3.7 million the previous year. Enumerating the types of meat products processed by the various meat processing industries for export purpose,

Comrade Kassa said that canned meat, meat packed in aluminium pouch, frozen mutton and beef, meat extracts, fowle madamas and canned luncheon meat are among the major ones. According to the general manager frozen mutton and beef are mostly exported to the Middle East countries including the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY); this has been in accordance with the trade agreement concluded between the two sisterly countries. Canned and boiled meat, it was learnt, are mainly exported to Europe.

Revitalization Process

Comrade Kassa said that the number of the meat processing industries now operating throughout the country is eight; excluding the Slaughter House in Mekele, Tigray region. According to the general manager, the meat processing industries are located in Dire Dawa, Malgis Wondo, Addis Ababa, Combolcha, Gondar and Asmara. In Asmara alone, there are three industries namely SOPRAL, SARICE and INCODE, it was disclosed.

The general manager said that prior to their nationalization, the meat processing industries were solely owned by private capitalists whose prime and exclusive motive was self-enrichment. At the time when the industries were nationalized they were in a state of financial problems, the burden of which had thus to fall on the Revolutionary Government, he revealed. The general manager thus revealed that the Dire Dawa meat plant alone had, by then, been at a loss of 8.5 million while that of Melgie Wondo was in a state of liquidation. Right after the nationalization of the meat processing plants, the Revolutionary Government has taken every possible measure towards the revitalization of the industries.

Speaking further, Comrade Kassa said, the meat processing industries are also producing varieties of food products including canned *Shiro Wote*

(local Sauce) vegetable sauce, marmalade, orange juice, tomato juice and pea and green peas solely for domestic consumption. The production of these products for domestic consumption, according to Comrade Kassa, has been intended for import substitution.

The combined capacity of the meat plants is to process 377,000 heads of cattle annually but due to some constraints, the factories are, at present, working at 20 percent of their capacity, it was revealed.

Speaking about the plan envisaged for the fiscal year of 1973 E.C., he said that every effort will be made to increase the export from 19.2 percent this year to 34.5 percent, thus increasing the total export earnings to 4.1 million Birr.

ETHIOPIA

GDR YOUTH BRIGADE: AGRICULTURAL MISSION SUCCESSFUL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Leaders of the 19-man Werner Lamberz Youth Brigade that came here to carry out a special assignment in the agricultural field, described their Ethiopian mission as "very successful" and rewarding, it was revealed at a press conference held at the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic yesterday.

The three representatives of the visiting brigade informed the press conference that they owed the success of their mission here due to the close cooperation and understanding demonstrated by Ethiopian comrades. Representing the group at the press conference were Comrade Uwe Zimmerman, leader of the brigade, Comrade Ziegfried Kummer, deputy leader and Comrade Rheinhard Horn, a member of the brigade. The brigade arrived in the capital on January 5, this year.

According to Comrade U. Zimmerman, the youth brigade's main assignment took the group to the Sheneka State Farm, Bale region, where it was engaged in the cultivation of 6,000 hectares of land in about two month's time. The brigade employed agricultural machinery imported from the GDR owned by the state farm. The leader of the brigade noted that fresh agricultural land was opening up in the region and that work was required to develop it. He said that was the primary purpose of the visit brigade to Ethiopia to render such badly needed help.

The representatives of the brigade related to newsmen the problems they observed upon their arrival at the Sheneka Farm and spoke admiringly of the Ethiopian farm workers, who were discharging their duties steadily and efficiently under the prevailing conditions. The visiting Werner Lamberz Youth Brigade members besides taking active part in the farm work also carried out general repair on the tractors and other agricultural machinery of GDR make owned by the Sheneka state farm. The brigade members shared their knowledge to Ethiopian comrades at the farm. The brigade rendered similar assistance to state farms at Dingiti and Sinana, located in the same region and using GDR agricultural machinery.

The representatives of the brigade stressed that in addition to their political mission their main objective was to help Ethiopian workers on how to handle and operate agricultural machinery placed at their disposal. Using their experience at Sheneka, the leaders of the brigade noted that if properly handled the machinery will function normally without trouble and that was the reason why they were able to do a lot in this short period of time. The leaders of the group related some of the improvised and simple tools they were able to make at the farm to overcome certain temporary problems. They added that whenever they were doing something of this kind they never did it alone but invited Ethiopian colleagues to see and learn from them. The brigade leaders cited that Ethiopians were not the only beneficiaries but they were able in turn to learn a lot from the Ethiopian comrades as well.

The 19-member youth brigade named after the late Comrade Werner Lamberz, are also members of the Free German Youth Organization, which has a membership of 2.3 million youth throughout the GDR. The leader of the group said the brigade was named after well-known Werner Lamberz, a leading politician and statesman, who is remembered for the great role he played in promoting Ethio-GDR friendly relations. The brigade will continue to follow the path opened by Comrade Werner Lamberz for the further strengthening of the warm friendly links existing between the two countries.

The members of the youth brigade now in Ethiopia are made up of qualified mechanics and machine operators, such as combine harvesters and a wide-range of agricultural machinery. The Free German Youth Organization is given high regard by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which also provides it with all necessary assistance. The youth organization takes active role in national development and handles some 33,000 assignments of different kinds entrusted to it by the party.

Referring to their impressions during their stay here, the leaders of the youth brigade, said they were able to discharge their work in Ethiopia with enthusiasm in appreciation of the massive task underway in revolutionary Ethiopia. They said through their work they were able to demonstrate the close bonds existing between the two countries. The leaders also spoke of exchange of ideas they had with leaders of youth associations in Addis Ababa. They had similar discussions with youth association representatives in the Bale region. The brigade leaders mentioned the bazaar they helped organize in co-operation with youth leaders in Bale that attracted an estimated 10,000 spectators. The leaders said they were extremely touched by the warm and heart-felt welcome accorded them by the people of the region during this time.

In their concluding remark the representatives of the youth brigade noted that "seeing is believing" and agreed that Ethiopia needs much help in its efforts to rebuilt the economy. They said upon their return home their other task will be to secure assistance for Ethiopia by appealing to the

broad people in the GDR. They said although this is the first group, they indicated that another brigade might come to Ethiopia in the near future. They assured newsmen of their deep interest to return and render similar services in Ethiopia in future.

The 19-member Werner Lamberz Youth Brigade is scheduled to return to the GDR this coming Sunday upon winding its work assignment lasting nearly three months.

CSO: 4420

AGRICULTURAL EFFORTS, IMPROVEMENTS IN WOLLEGA DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] Nekemt (ENA)--A total of 739,884 heads of cattle were vaccinated against different diseases from July 8, 1979 to Feb 8, 1980 in Wollega region while 94,567 good quality hide and skin were sent to Addis Ababa during the same period, according to Comrade Mulugeta Mekuria, representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in the region.

He revealed that to expand livestock farming in peasant associations, four stags, five sheep, 667 cocks and 609 pullets were distributed among peasants' co-operatives. The livestock were imported for insemination.

To conserve the soil 2,187 kms. long terraces have been built and 26 rivers dammed which are now in use, Comrade Mulugeta said. He added that 900,000 seedlings of different trees have been grown in nurseries according to quota allotted for the second phase of the development campaign.

Some 1,009 members of the executive committee of peasants' associations have been trained by the office in administration and bookkeeping and 85 service co-operatives have been strengthened, Comrade Mulugeta disclosed.

According to the decision made to establish 30 producers co-operatives, 13 have already been formed and the rest will come into being during the coming few months.

Seven new villages were expected to be established according to quota given and six associations have asked for such villages to be established. Out of these priority is given to the pioneer Gitiolo Yujo peasants producers' co-operative. Engineers are now designing a prototype village.

In the self-help scheme out of the 35 silos planned to be built, 12 have already been completed. The same sources said 2,026 improved silos have been built. From the selected breed of teff and maize sown on 150 hectares of land, 1,545 quintals have been produced.

Comrade Mulugeta further revealed that during the rainy season 2,011,000 seedlings have been planted on 1,005 hectares of land while numerous terraces have been prepared for plantations of seedlings during the coming rainy season.

Comrade Mulugeta said that it was impossible to produce raisins as expected and added that there is transportation problem to transport the ones produced. He has reminded concerned officials to tackle his problem. He stated that the employees of the Ministry in the region are making every effort to hit the planned target of the second phase of the development campaign. He said that as Wollega is famous very high yield are expected this year.

CSO: 4420

MORE EFFECTIVE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR SUGAR URGED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Mar 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — "Since the beginning of March, 1980 the monthly quota of sugar for the city of Addis Ababa is 20,000 quintals. If this amount is properly distributed to consumers there can be no cause for shortage of sugar in the city. Some self-seeking merchants have, however, exploited the situation when sugar was sold free during the past six or seven months. As a result, there had occurred an apparent shortage of sugar supply in Addis Ababa," said Comrade Haile-Melekot Taddesse, head of the Sugar Sales Department in the Sugar Corporation in a statement he gave to newsmen.

In view of the fact that the nation's demand for sugar has been on a steady rise, he continued, it has been five years now since we have started distribution of sugar in an economical way. During the years 1968-1970 (E. C.) there was an over stock of sugar in our factories and distribution centres. The accumulation was caused due to transport and other problems. During the time our country was confronted by internal and external subversive reactionary forces the over accumulated sugar was sold without any restriction from March 1979 to March 1980, he explained.

Comrade Haile-Melekot went on to say that from September 1979 to March 1980 the monthly distribution of sugar from Addis Ababa was from 23,000 to 25,000 quintals. When the stock was overused, the corporation had to return to the quota system.

Accordingly, the distribution for Addis Ababa has been reduced to 20,500 quintals per month, he stated.

The department head further explained that to avoid sugar shortage for consumers, 12,000 quintals are allotted for distribution through urban dwellers' associations and government department stores. The remaining 8,500 quintals are made available to *tej bets*, tea rooms and such other businesses which use big amounts of sugar. Since the quota system was re-introduced in March this year, there is a decrease of about 15 per cent in availability of the commodity. This decrease is not big enough to create such a marked shortage, he disclosed.

With regard to the nation-wide network of sugar distribution, Comrade Haile-Melekot said that under the Sugar Corporation, there are eight sales branch offices and about 300 individual sales agents. However, it is the Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Cor-

poration (EDDC) which performs the task of sugar distribution in Addis Ababa. If the 20,500 quintals of sugar are properly distributed there can be no shortage of sugar in the city as such, he said.

At a separate press conference, Comrade Damtie Beroded, the EDDC deputy general manager was asked as to whether sugar was properly distributed to Addis Ababans through the corporation. Comrade Damtie said that it was necessary to return to the quota system in the Beginning of March 1980. The shortage of sugar was felt because, when there was an unrestricted sale of sugar, some self-seeking merchants purchased a lot of sugar and hoarded it. When the quota system was suddenly reapplied the shortage of sugar slightly made its presence felt. We give priority to mass organizations and we distribute sugar taking into consideration the population of each urban dwellers' association, he explained.

The deputy manager went on to explain that EDDC does not have control mechanisms as to the proper distribution of sugar at the *kebeles*. But we believe the *kebeles* will exert all efforts to discharge their duties in this regard. To overcome the slight shortage in the city, an additional 3,500 quintals of sugar have already been made available by the corporation. Of these 2,500 are allotted for *kebeles* and the rest, i.e. 1,000 quintals have been made available to department stores, Comrade Damtie concluded.

Meanwhile, on the production front,

three sugar producing factories in the country, namely the Wonji, Shoa and Metahara are working at full capacity. They are working hard in a revolutionary spirit to produce altogether 1,510,000 quintals — their target for the second phase of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign. Wonji and Shoa together will produce 760,000 quintals and the Metahara alone would produce 75,000 quintals.

In fact, it is believed that if climatic conditions prove favourable, production would exceed the target by 40,000 quintals for the second phase of the production campaign. If the total were to be distributed equally among the 30,000,000 population of the country, per capita consumption would be around five kilos per year. It was learnt that the quota system was enforced in order to ensure fair distribution of the commodity whose demand is reported to be rising at considerable rate.

The Ethiopian Sugar Corporation said in a press release that at present there can be no alternative to the quota system. It was pointed out that the gains scored by the broad masses of Ethiopia since the upsurge of the Revolution have increased the purchasing power of the masses and also the demand for sugar. Proper balance between demand and supply, it is believed, will be possible with production increase in Metahara by 1974 (E.C.) and the completion of "Fincha Sugar Production Project" whose annual target is set at 750,000 quintals.

BRIEFS

STATISTICS COLLECTORS--Nazareth--The production campaign task force of Yererere-Kereyu province in Shoa region has dispatched ten persons to collect statistics in every district of the province. The team will collect data on the production capacity of the peasants, the number of disabled and old people, how the peasants transport and store their product, the development activities of the peasants in the different districts, the culture and livelihood of hitherto oppressed nationalities and on similar others. The statistics collectors, three women and seven men, were earlier given a four-day orientation seminar by the Chamber of Commerce of Nazareth town. Comrade Girma Zewge, the administrator of the province, instructed the statistics collectors to carefully accomplish their task for data collection is very important and thanked the Chamber of Commerce of Nazareth for its great co-operation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 6]

GRAIN STORAGE SOLUTION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ten improvised silos with a capacity of over 20,000 quintals each will be installed here as an immediate solution to the prevailing problem of grain storage faced by the Agricultural Marketing Agency. The construction work got underway yesterday by 78 policemen from various regions and the Addis Ababa Police departments. They will be engaged in the project for a period of two months. The silos will be installed through a volunteer work campaign as has been planned by the logistics department of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council. Before being deployed to the construction site on the Asmara road, the 78 policemen were given briefings by Comrades Col. Zegeye Beyene and Lt. Col Dr. Kifle-Mariam Chekol, member of the Supreme Council Logistics Department and chief of the police engineering department respectively. The officials said that the campaign to install the grain silos with minimum expense and in a record time is a noble contribution to the national economic development campaign. They recalled that the construction experts have earlier made campaigns in the 14 administrative regions to solve similar problems. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 80 p 3]

POLISH DONATIONS FOR HOSPITAL--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Polish Youth Organisation (PSZMP) yesterday donated medical equipment and medicines worth 25,000 Birr to the hospital in Jimma where an international solidarity brigade of doctors are rendering voluntary service. The donation was handed over by Comrade Erwin Klimazak, Counsellor of the Polish Embassy, to Comrade Getachew Abegaz, head of Hospital Services Division of the Ministry of Health. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 80 p 1]

CONTRABAND GOODS SEIZED--Asmara--Contraband items worth 94,775 Birr were seized in the last seven months while being smuggled to this regional capital of Eritrea. According to finance and contraband inspection department of the region, 147 individuals have been apprehended in Asmara, Massawa and Gindae towns while smuggling contraband items. Items which were confiscated consist of whisky, radio sets, tape recorders, wrist watches, textiles and clothings. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 6] Addis Ababa--Contraband goods worth an estimated 180,794 Birr were seized by customs police in various parts of Wollo during the last few days, according to reports reaching here from the regional administrative centre of Dessie. The intercepted merchandise included various labels of whisky (worth 157,032 Birr), textile goods (17,989 Birr) and sweaters and coffee beans (5,773 Birr). In Dire Dawa meanwhile a contrabandist nabbed while attempting to smuggle non-taxed pieces of nylon fabrics was fined 100 Birr and the seized goods confiscated. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Mar 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

MINISTER EXPLAINS ENERGY FUND, CONSERVATION MEASURES

AB111952 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The government has set up an energy fund to provide money for the development and application of renewable and non-conventional energy resources in Ghana. An energy information system to provide data for policy decisions on development and use of energy resources is also to be set up.

These were disclosed by the minister of lands and natural resources, fuel and power, Professor Benneh, when he launched the short-term report of the committee on energy resources in Accra today. The minister also announced that, as a conservation measure, the government is limiting the purchase of crude oil to 1 million metric tons per year. Dr Benneh hinted that his ministry is in the process of negotiating for technical and financial assistance from the World Bank and USAID to conduct a national energy assessment. This will provide the basis for working out a long-term energy policy for the country.

The 10 member committee on energy resources was set up last July to examine the effects of oil price increases on all the important sectors of the national economy and to recommend measures to conserve fuel for the next decade. The committee presented a short-term report in September last year, and this has been studied and accepted by the government. Dr Benneh said there is the need to manage energy resources and improve on efficiency in the use of energy so that the cost of energy [word indistinct] to the economy can be reduced.

The minister said, while waiting for the committee's final report, the government has decided to act immediately on some of the short-term recommendations. It is the government's view that the report should be made available to the general public for study, discussions and comments. That is why it has been launched. Dr Bennah called for suggestions and comments on the report to be submitted to his ministry before 30 June this year. He said as an interim measure, various ministries have already taken the initiative to implement some of the recommendations in the report.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is negotiating for bilateral assistance of \$6.4 million for spare part requirements for the Ghana Railways Authority. The same ministry has secured a West German grant of DM 1 million for spare parts for the Volta Lake transport. Dr Benneh further revealed that the Ministry of Transport and Communications is working on the vehicles from the [word indistinct] program and will soon submit a final list to the government for adoption.

The minister said, all the oil companies in the country have agreed to donate 10 thousand cedis each towards the energy conservation campaign.

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS BETWEEN RATSIRAKA, PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD111155 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Apr 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Joint Communique Following Talks With President Ratsiraka"]

[Text] Following the talks between the Madagascan head of state and Georges Marchais, the following joint communique was issued:

At the invitation of the National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, a PCF delegation headed by the PCF secretary general visited the Democratic Republic of Madagascar from 1 through 4 April 1980. (Note) (The delegation comprised Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz, Central Committee member Jean-Francois Gau and Central Committee associates Yves Rouvere and Jacques Varin.)

Friendly talks took place at Antsiranana on 2 April 1980 between Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and president of the National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, and PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais.

During their stay Georges Marchais and the PCF delegation met with leaders of organizations belonging to the National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution.

Georges Marchais reaffirmed the strong interest which the French communists have in Madagascar's original experiment in building socialism and he recalled the PCF's fundamental support for the Madagascan people's liberation struggle.

Didier Ratsiraka and Georges Marchais welcomed the considerable progress made in people's struggles which characterizes the current international situation, notably in Africa, as was shown by the Zimbabwe people's resounding victory. In view of the imperialist counteroffensive they stressed the need to increase solidarity among progressive forces throughout the world. They reiterated their joint support for the

struggles being waged by the Namibian, Saharan and Palestinian peoples for respect for their very legitimate national rights and for the struggles of all peoples fighting for their independence.

The two leaders stressed the burden bequeathed by colonialism's policy of plunder and overexploitation. They condemned the imperialist policy which has led hundreds of millions of men into the poverty and servitude of another age and which still give the 20th century the face of hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment. They consider it vital to put an end to continuing neocolonial practices and to establish the most just and stable economic relations among nations.

This is one of the most important issues of our age in which the non-aligned movement is playing an increasing and positive role. To achieve this the two leaders think it is necessary to struggle to meet the requirements of independence, democracy, cooperation and justice and that their action should be developed with the other anti-imperialist forces in the world to build a new international system based on these principles.

They advocate in particular a revival of cooperation between France and Madagascar excluding any neocolonial maneuvers, free from political pressure and really corresponding to the peoples' interests.

These are the main requirements for broad Franco-Madagascan cooperation.

In the same spirit, the two leaders think that the agreements in the context of the Lome Convention should correspond not to the interests of the principal European multinational firms but to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries' concern for independence and development.

Georges Marchais reaffirmed to President Ratsiraka the PCF's support for the Madagascan people's struggles to obtain respect for the integrity and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the face of the intrigues of imperialist circles, especially French imperialist circles, and of the maneuvers of mercenaries in their pay undermining progressive regimes in the region. They share the same concern to see the Indian Ocean turned into a zone of peace and cooperation among independent states freed from the foreign military bases in the region.

Georges Marchais reaffirmed the PCF's support for Madagascar's legitimate demand for the restoration of the Madagascan islands in the Mozambique Channel occupied by France without consent. President Ratsiraka and Georges Marchais expressed satisfaction with the quality of their talks, which form an important stage in strengthening the friendship between the French and Madagascan peoples.

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

GOOD RICE CROP EXPECTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] As in many other firaismampokontany on the island, Ambatomirahavavy, in the fivondronana of Arivonimamo participated in the operation involving 20 hectares of rice fields per year.

Planted last November, the rice of Ambatomirahavavy produced positive results in the initial tests, not on 20 hectares but on 8 hectares; the harvest began yesterday morning, to the great satisfaction of the population, because there have been difficulties in the rice supply in this region recently.

This harvest was almost a ceremony because the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Revolution Charles Ravaoajanahry, accompanied by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the faritany of Antananarivo, Jonah Rakotoarivelo, Second Deputy Chairman Ramahaleo Jean, and fivondronana of Arivonimamo Chairman Rasamoely Andrianary participated in it.

Armed with sickles, the representatives of the revolutionary government cut the stalks of ripe rice, side by side with the inhabitants, the men and women of the firaaisana. In the first test, the 20 hectares at Ambatomirahavavy were highly successful in spite of the flooding of a good part of the rice fields at the beginning of the year. The situation was rather desperate at the time but the water, which had covered the entire cultivated surface, fortunately did not cause any damage.

The elected representatives of Ambatomirahavavy asked, in the name of the population, that a machine be sent so as to enable them to cultivate the remaining 12 hectares which were not planted this year because it must be said that the plain, transformed into a rice field, is one huge swamp covering several hectares, which was not entirely drained.

Speaking in the name of the faritany of Antananarivo which he represents, the chairman of the faritany executive committee, Jonah Rakotoarivelo, in a brief address thanked the people of Ambatomirahavavy and of the entire fivondronana for the efforts made to spread rice cultivation. This first

test in a swampy plain, he said, is a masterpiece because the work was difficult for the good reason that a portion of the surface area to be cultivated was flooded while another one was dry. Jonah Rakotoarivelo thanked the entire population of the Imamo because rice production serves not only to supply the fivondronana. Rice from Arivonimamo was shipped to the fivondronana of Antananarivo, Avaradrano, and Atsimondrano which do not produce enough, as well as to Fianarantsoa and Farafangana.

Relying on one's own strength is the best way to fight against difficulties of all kinds which may come up, Jonah Rakotoarivel continued, and the population of Ambatomirahavavy and of the entire Imamo never expected any gifts which, if anything, create laziness because that is an invitation to perpetual assistance.

CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] Chairman Charles Ravaoajanahary reminded the entire population of Ambatomirahavavy, who had gathered in the threshing area, very close to the cultivated area, of the need for unity because only the solidarity of all can make it possible to achieve anything.

Seeing an entire population at work is always an encouraging sight, the CSR chairman said, especially if one realizes that there is still so much to be done in the country and since "we came to sustain you in this effort which you are making." "It is necessary," he continued, "for the revolutionary government to know that the population is working, in spite of the difficulties and here, at Ambatomirahavavy we have been able to see for ourselves that only the areas that were not developed, due to lack of machinery, could not be cultivated."

After participating in the harvest, the representatives of the revolutionary government gave the population sheaves of rice cultivated together by an entire population devoted to its work, not losing any time in empty discussion.

5058
CSO:4400

MADAGASCAR

PLENTIFUL OIL SUPPLY REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] As everybody knows, SOLIMA [Malagasy Petroleum Company] is still looking out for our "grain of salt" (in the form of gasoline and petroleum) and it is the gauge (of oil) with good humor, which do not rule out its ability to act competently, something that pleases us greatly. If all of the government companies were as good as that company! SOLIMA thus yesterday furnished us proof (photos), as well as reasons--having nothing to do with its desire--for the shortage of engine oil in the market in Tananarive and in the highlands in general.

At this time there are 6,000 barrels of engine oil being stored at Toamasina, including cans, and in bulk there are reserves for 4 months of consumption. Since it does not know where to store these large quantities of miscellaneous oils, SOLIMA is thinking of stopping production--if this situation should continue--due to lack of space and storage areas.

It is obviously the eternal problem of transportation between Toamasina and the capital which has thus "frozen" the oil stockpiles on the east coast. To remedy this situation, SOLIMA wants to start airlifting barrels of oil with the help of the military from Toamasina on Monday.

SOLIMA is also issuing an appeal to all private carriers who have a highway transportation license between Toamasina and Antananarivo. They can report to its building, the "marketing" directorate (2nd floor), at Ampefiloha, during regular office hours.

In the meantime, while you wait to put a "tiger" in your tank, have a little patience and good will.

5058
CSO:4400

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

EEC ASSISTANCE--The European communities and the Malagasy Republic have signed a general agreement on European assistance to Madagascar on Saturday in Antananarivo. According to the agreement, Madagascar will be granted loans by the European Development Fund and the European Development Bank, during the period 1980-1985. Of the total amount of over \$129.6 million, over \$111 million is not repayable, while the rest is reimbursable under special conditions. [Paris AFP in French 1521 GMT 14 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MALAWI

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH TAIWAN--Blantyre, March 19 (CNA)--The Republic of China will assist Malawi in the training of more farmers and the developing of new rice strains as ways of developing its agricultural economy. Since 1965 when the Sino-Malawian agreement on agricultural and technical cooperation was first signed, the Republic of China had already trained about 7,000 Malawian farmers. The new extension of agreement signed Wednesday will last for another two years in which period the Republic of China will continue to cultivate more rice fields and open new agricultural lands for Malawi. During the past 15 years the Republic of China had already opened up about 6,400 hectares of agricultural land and helped irrigate about 1,700 hectares of rice fields, making Malawi into one of the biggest rice producers and exporters in Africa. [Excerpt]
[OW191415 Taipei CNA in English 1338 GMT 19 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4420

LABOR PARTY LEADERS APPEAL FOR SUPPORT FOR SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam should remain at the head of the Labor Party (PT) and the government "until his death," because he is the only person capable of preserving party unity, based on the fact that he is "the central figure in the nation." At Guy Rozemont Square Saturday, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, Sir Harold Walter, Kher Jagatsingh and James Burty David made an appeal to the people to rally behind the prime minister. In addition, they spoke of the achievements since its formation and launched attacks against those who "have always opposed progress and who are trying to sow division in the ranks of the Labor Party."

A newspaper which reported an incident that allegedly involved Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and Sir Satcam Boolell was strongly criticized by the prime minister himself, who denied the report which appeared in the Saturday edition. Finally, Sir Seewoosagur presented the PT as "the party of the future," the only one able to solve the country's economic, political and social problems.

The celebration of the 44th anniversary of the Labor Party was essentially marked by attacks directed against the CERNEEN, a newspaper described as "reactionary." The newspaper was accused by the prime minister of having given an "erroneous" version of the events at the latest meeting of the PT executive committee on Wednesday. He denied that he told Satcam Boolell: "If you want to go, you can go."

The subject was taken up by the other leaders, who spoke in particular about the "obscure forces that are trying to eliminate the Labor Party from the political scene in Mauritius." "If such a thing should happen, it would be Mauritius' misfortune." In this connection, the president of the party, James Burty David stated that if it should happen that the country were no longer headed by the Labor Party, "it would be anarchy." Sir Harold Walter was more precise when he expressed his belief that the coming to power of the MMM would open the way to attacks on basic freedoms. There would then exist but one organ of the press, which would be the government's newspaper.

Warnings were issued so that the members of the Labor Party, ministers and deputies would not let themselves be taken in by the "rumors" circulated for the purpose of "causing rivalries among them." Sir Harold Walter asked his colleagues not to give credit to reports circulating among the ministers. For his part, Kher Jagatsingh said that the interest of the Labor Party should prevail over "petty quarrels."

11,464

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

OBSERVATION OF INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--In contrast to previous years, the ceremony marking the 12th anniversary of our country's accession to independence was one of austerity. Actually, the flag ceremony took place on Wednesday on the grounds of the Central Barracks. Unostentatious and characterized by simplicity, it lasted 15 minutes and included a parade of the members of the Special Mobile Force (SMF). The governor-general, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Atwarosingh Rajarai, police commissioner, and Dunputh Bhima, commanding officer of the Special Mobile Force, were seated on the dais while the police band played the national anthem. At noon, the Mauritian flag was hoisted, there was a 21-gun salute and the ships in the roadstead sounded their sirens. While the celebration did not attract a large crowd, there were many children present to watch the parade and hear the guns. The SMF detachment then paraded before the distinguished guests. The ceremony came to a close at 1215 hours. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 14 Mar 80 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4400

ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES' WEAK PERFORMANCE NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 80 p 1

[Excerpt] In order to insure the success of the next local elections, which will take place shortly throughout the country, the district, city and local assemblies and their respective deputies in all the provinces are undergoing evaluation.

In this context, the evaluation of the deputies of the Maputo City Assembly took place yesterday in the nation's capital.

The session, which was chaired by Jose Moiane, governor of Maputo Province, conducted a succinct and exhaustive analysis of the activities developed by the deputies of that organ of government in the city of Maputo during their 2 years in office.

During the accounting process, the reports of the working committees created in earlier assembly sessions were evaluated. It was established that for lack of organization and a realistic plan of action for specific tasks to be accomplished, the committees on housing, "green areas" and education did not perform the duties assigned to them. As mentioned in the course of the session, this situation explains the poor performance of some deputies in the sectors for which they were assigned responsibility.

On the other hand, it was observed that other deputies on certain committees carried out their tasks, which won praise from the assembly. The municipal executive organs, namely the Executive Council, the City Health Directorate and the Supply and Sanitation Directorate, also presented an accounting at this session.

Referring to anomalies observed during the evaluation process, Governor Moiane, who is president of the Maputo City Assembly, pointed to the lack of coordination among deputies serving on the same committee.

In this regard, Moiane noted that some committees met only on the day before the sessions to draft their respective reports. He added that the content of said reports was based on the opinions of individual deputies. "Such theorizing emerges as a way to cover up for the lack of practical useful and necessary action."

CLASS DOES NOT DETERMINE PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] "To be a party member does not mean one has attained the qualities required of a revolutionary. To be a party member means to be a member of the vanguard in the search for progress, to be a member of the vanguard at work, in combat and in study. The workers at the university--professors, students and administrators--must set an example in their work of enlisting the others in the tasks of building socialism." This was the dominant tone of the guidelines traced by Graca Machel, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of education and culture, speaking yesterday at the ceremony for the presentation of cards to party members at the Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM]. The ceremony took place in the Cinema dos Continuadores, in Maputo.

To carry on the work of enlisting all professors and students, including foreigners; to know the general lines of the directives defined by FRELIMO for that institution of higher learning; to call for an accounting of all the sectors that constitute the UEM: These were also among the major recommendations by that member of the party and state, referring to some of the activities to be developed immediately by the party structures in the university.

The education minister also noted the need for practical action to overcome as many difficulties as possible by applying the principle of relying on one's own resources. "We have to take concrete steps to put an end to the habit of complaining about everything. We must put an end to criticism for the sake of criticism, when we ourselves should be taking responsibility for the work," Minister Machel pointed out.

Defend Conquests to Secure Victory

In a brief analysis of the type of students attending the UEM, Minister Machel said there were a certain number of children of workers and peasants studying in the various faculties of the institution, but most of the party members were not from this group. The minister declared that admission to the university represented a conquest by the people, and asked what organizations the students belonged to.

"We would like to see them in the vanguard organizations, to really become the ruling class. We must defend our conquests and secure our victory," the minister explained, and added that class origin is not a criterion for membership. "To belong to a ruling class and to actually rule is a personal choice," he stressed.

In conclusion, Minister Machel noted that every student must make an effort to enlist in the organizational structures of the university, so the latter can really carry on the work of contributing to the nation's development. "To do this, however, the university must be a part of the society; it must integrate with the community, meaning the university workers must have a closer relationship with the community," he concluded.

Taking part in the meeting were Fernando Ganho, dean of the UEM, the general secretariat of the Ministry of Education and Culture, and members of the party and government in the ministry.

6362

CSO: 3101

REVOLUTION'S STRENGTH LIES IN PEOPLE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] In declaring total war against the enemy in our midst, in thoroughly analyzing the present situation in our country and announcing the measures determined by the FRELIMO Party leadership to overcome them, President Samora Machel reached a kind of culmination of the offensive he personally launched at the beginning of the year. At the same time, he initiated a new phase of that offensive, the phase in which it becomes a permanent and continuing task of all the Mozambican people.

President Machel has provided the people with a clear picture of the situation in our country, and has said that, once again, the solution to our problems rests with the people, with the engagement, determination and organization of the popular masses, led by the party.

President Machel has told us that our government apparatus is sick, that it is corrupt, that it has been infiltrated, and he has given the people the task of purging it, of freeing it from impurities, of transforming it into an effective instrument of the power of the workers and peasants.

President Machel has shown us the present supply situation, in all its gravity, and has told us that the resolution of the supply problem lies in correcting the diversions, in changing the structure of the distribution system, in neutralizing the infiltrators in this network and, basically, in increasing production, and he has assigned tasks to the people in all these actions.

President Machel has given us a true picture of where we are today, of all the ills that remain for us to combat, of all the shortcomings we have still to overcome, in the factories, companies, ports, airports and all the other sectors. He has let us know that no one can fight this battle for us; it is a battle we must win for ourselves.

President Machel has also given us a clear vision of what we would like to be, of the socialism we wish to build, and has reminded us that it is the

task of our generation to build this socialism, which our children will consolidate and develop tomorrow.

The principal strength of a revolution lies in its people, in their inexhaustible vitality, their invincible capacity to overcome all the obstacles, to get around all the barriers, to destroy all the enemies.

In any phase of our revolution, the strength to move forward, to succeed in each new phase, comes from the people. It is this principle, this method, this courage to take the problems to the people and to find in the people the strength to resolve them, which gives vitality to our revolution, reflecting the correctness of our party line.

It is the party which guides, directs and channels the enormous energy of the people toward the proper goals. It is the party which points the way and defines the tasks.

At this time, the tasks are defined; the way has been shown. It remains for us to forge ahead, to use all the force of the winds. Thus we will drive out the enemy within; thus we will put down the counter-revolution.

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

RESULTS OF BANKER VIEIRA'S VISITS TO EUROPE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] After a trip to four countries in Europe and the Middle East, for the purpose of studying in depth and defining areas of financial cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and government and private institutions of Iraq, the GDR, France, and Italy, Sergio Vieira, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, returned to Maputo yesterday.

At the end of the visits which he made to those countries over a period of about 30 days, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique signed agreements with government institutions, financing groups, and private consortiums covering various areas, especially energy, transportation, industry, and tourism, among others; the parties involved in the execution of the projects clearly spelled out the fields of activity.

Talking about his trip moments after deplaning at the Mavalane Airport in Maputo, where he was welcomed by other officials from the Mozambican government bank, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique said that, over all, these contacts were successful because they made it possible to spell out areas of cooperation and financing which will greatly contribute to the country's economic growth.

During the interview given to the media, Sergio Vieira emphasized that both the government institutions and the private ones were ready to participate in various projects, particularly regarding the electrification of the central and northern parts of the country, in addition to granting loans, some without interest and others with rather advantageous interest rates from the economic viewpoint.

Contacts with GDR

In the GDR--where the governor of the Bank of Mozambique went to return a visit made to Mozambique by that socialist country's state bank president--they discussed mechanisms aimed at the development of cooperation between the two central banks and the [ministries] of foreign trade and of agriculture and the food industry (of the GDR) with the People's Development Bank and the Bank of Mozambique.

The cooperation program between these institutions for this year and the establishment of general outlines for the cooperation program for the next year and 1982 were other topics whose discussions culminated in the signing of various documents, an activity which was part of the implementation of the Friendship Treaty signed by presidents Samora Machel and Erich Honecker.

France

In that country, discussions involved questions concerning the financing of the project for the electrification of the district of Mocuba, using energy from Cabora Bassa. The assembly and installation work for this high-tension power line network is to be completed by December 1982, according to the agreement. Following this project, which is just the beginning, a second phase will be started to extend that power line to promote the electrification of some areas in the province of Nampula; this work is scheduled for completion by December 1983.

Talking about the documents signed in France, Sergio Vieira said that a part of the discussions revolved around the purchase of 15 vessels for shrimp fishing and, finally, questions relating to the procurement of certain consumer goods and semifinished products.

In addition to the loan granted to Mozambique by a group of French banks, the agreements signed represent a total value of about 5 million contos. The loan taken out here, according to the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, "is extremely advantageous because the interest rates are the lowest ever given an African country."

Italian Finance Groups

The contacts established with Italian finance groups, especially SAE and the Bank of Naples, resulted in the signing of financing agreements which provide for the participation of these groups in electrification projects for some parts of Mozambique. A long-range agreement was also signed, representing an amount of a little more than 1.8 million contos.

Iraq

In that country, where Governor Sergio Vieira started his trip, bringing a message from President Samora Machel to his Iraqi counterpart, they studied questions pertaining to cooperation between these two countries and took up other matters relative to the establishment of a mixed Mozambican-Iraq commission whose first meeting is to be held next May in the capital of Mozambique.

The contacts resulted in the signing of an agreement with Iraq which turned into to long-term, no-interest loans the differences in the petroleum prices between 1 June and 31 December of last year.

5058

CSO:4401

UGLY IMAGE OF MOZAMBICANS UNDESERVED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 492, 16 Mar 80 pp 6-8

[Article by Narciso Castanheira: "DETA Shows a Poor Image"]

[Excerpt] DETA [Air Transport Exploitation Directorate], the airlines of Mozambique, shows a poor image. And when that image appears on international flights, it is not DETA, but rather our country which is shown as if it were an ugly hole.

That image, as the head of state noted during the recent visit that he made to the facilities of that airlines company, has not arisen by chance. It is the result of organized sabotage which has been brought in from abroad.

In our country, DETA is a topic of conversation depicting it as a "monster with seven heads." It is the personnel on the ground and aboard (the company's workers) who exist in an atmosphere of dissatisfaction. It is the passengers with tickets and "OK's" in their hands who remain on the ground, unable to travel because there are not enough flights. And, when they do manage to travel, they do not find the comfort to which they are entitled aboard. For example, they go from Maputo to Pemba without anything to eat or drink, and without blankets to cover them when it is cold.

But when President Samora Machel visited the airport on the last two occasions, he found what might have been a comfort to the passengers deteriorating in warehouses. Among other things, there were blankets which had been cut to pieces to clean the floor, various beverages (meant to go aboard), cigarettes, sanitary products, etc.

And when the head of state inquired why these things did not show up inside the airplanes, certain individuals replied without the slightest shame that the passengers did not like them, and were not used to them....

'This is a Luxury...These People Don't Need it'

When remarks such as this are made so naturally, other things come to mind. For example, in certain restaurants which, even today, still have the term

"luxury" on the walls, the customers pay for that, but they are not served with the proper treatment or quality.

A few years ago, at the "Hoyo Hoyo" Restuarant in Maputo, they used to serve small towels soaked with warm water to the customers, so that they could wash their hands before touching the food. Shortly after the proclamation of independence, that custom disappeared, until that restaurant closed its doors to the public. Quite recently, at the Hotel Cardoso, also in Maputo, the telephone booths which previously accommodated customers, and were located at the entrance to that establishment, were removed; and a door which afforded access between the "Sunset" Bar and the other facilities in the hotel was locked.

Even in certain bakeries which previously made cakes and pies of good quality only the "snack" type are made now; even though the workers are still the same ones who used to make the aforementioned specialties....

All this, because the people who go there "are no longer the same as in other times." These people who go there now are considered by those who act in this way to be "pigs" and "irresponsible," in short, they are "uncouth." And hence we must revert to what is primitive, to the caves.

However, this type of thing does not occur in the capital alone, and not only in restaurants. In many other public places one notes what is known only as something "to get by with." While, on the one hand, it is true that some of our people do not know how to use certain things properly, because no one ever gave them that opportunity in the past, on the other hand, they must be taught how to make use of them, and not be mistreated with the excuse of claiming that "they don't like" or "they are not used to" something; not to mention stating flatly that they are "uncouth."

And DETA, as a Mozambican airlines company, carries on its flights, especially the international ones, that image which was created deliberately to depict the life of the people in Mozambique.

2909
CSO: 4401

CPC REPRESENTATIVE SATISFIED WITH RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Falsehood of certain propaganda refuted. "We can observe the general situation of the church in Mozambique," we were told by the Reverend Dr. Lubomir Mirejovsky, secretary-general of the Christian Peace Conference, after visiting Mozambique. "In talking to the persons we contacted during our stay here, in Mozambique, we noted that they do identify with the government. We feel that they understand their objective condition to the effect that, before being believers, they are citizens with obligations and duties toward the state. They know how to be a part of the nation," said the Reverend Dr. Lubomir Mirejovsky, secretary-general of the Christian Peace Conference during a press conference held last Tuesday with Mozambican information agencies.

The Christian Peace Conference is an ecumenical movement whose objective it is to fight for the establishment of peace, social justice, and wellbeing. This movement sprang up soon after World War II at a moment when there was an increase in the tension created by the Cold War, for the purpose of combatting it.

The current situation of the Church in Mozambique was one of the topics taken up during that meeting. In this respect, the official said that the only difficulty which the CPC had during his stay was to make itself understood to the representatives of the Catholic community here in Mozambique. "Some leaders of that community are not interested in participating in the country's reconstruction. We understand why. They have their contacts with Rome and the Vatican and they also have contacts with some colonialists and multinational groups which oppose the socialist system."

Another member of the delegation, the Reverend Christie Rosa of Sri Lanka, said that this situation results from the fact that some religious circles continue to identify communism with the "devil." "As far as we are

concerned," said Reverend Rosa, "the devil consists of the weapons of mass destruction which imperialism is building. It is hunger and misery that victimize hundreds of millions of persons daily throughout the world. This is why our movement is for peace and social progress for the peoples. This is why we support all liberation movements."

Concerning information circulated in the West by the Church--according to which the state of Mozambique is conducting persecutions of believers--the CPC secretary-general declared that "the Catholic Church in particular has the habit of publishing news, in the Western press, according to which religious persons are the victims of persecutions in socialist countries."

On this same subject, the same individual said that this attitude is due to the fact that, in the majority of countries with despotic governments, the Catholic Church is the most privileged spiritual expression. Continuing, the Reverend Lubomir Mirejovsky said that "we had an opportunity to read some magazine articles on the persecution of the faithful here in Mozambique and I must say that we are very satisfied by what we saw right here on the spot as we looked at the real situation of the Church in Mozambique. We found out the truth which the religious press in the West seeks to downgrade with its own reports."

"The contacts we had with some government leaders enlightened us sufficiently. As a matter of fact, there is freedom to practice religion as one wishes," he said, adding that "if there are any problems, it is not the government that creates them in an effort to block religion. What happens is that some officials in the Catholic hierarchy here in Mozambique do not yet thoroughly understand the changes that have happened here. They still want the privileges which colonialism gave to the Church."

In concluding his remarks on this point, the CPC secretary-general said that "after all we saw here, it is our duty to oppose the propaganda that is being spread on the supposedly precarious situation of the Church in Mozambique. We will counter it on our mission of peace and solidarity with this people."

The Christian Peace Conference delegation consists of individuals coming from various countries. In addition to the secretary-general, who is from Czechoslovakia, and the Reverend Christie Rosa, of Sri Lanka, it consisted of the following individuals: Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, of Hungary; Stanford Shauri, of Tanzania, secretary of the "African CPC"; Archbishop Vladimir, of the Russian Orthodox Church; the Reverend Hans-Joachim Oeffler, of the FRG.

This group had come to Mozambique for the purpose of establishing contact with the various religious organizations existing here as well as to familiarize them with their action program in the fight to establish peace, social development, and the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the liberation movements. The delegation, which has been in Mozambique since 19 March, left the capital of Mozambique on Wednesday.

5058

CSO:4401

CONTRACT WORKERS TO SOUTH AFRICA: WHO AND WHY

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 492, 16 Mar 80 pp 29-33

[Text] All the countries surrounding the Republic of South Africa are faced with the same legacy of exporting labor to the nation of apartheid. The result of an economy which colonialism warped, the exporting of labor has been condemned and combated in most of the aforementioned countries. However, the possibility of putting an end to this phenomenon of dependence is contingent on the capacity that each of those countries has for creating an alternative development that will establish the peasants in the land of their origin, and assimilate that labor which is usually employed in the mines of South Africa.

In our country, the migratory labor going to the South African mines abated considerably after the proclamation of national independence. In 1975, nearly 115,000 Mozambicans were employed in the "John" mines. Two years later, that figure was reduced to about 38,000, representing a decrease of a third. Greater control over migration on the part of the Mozambican Government caused the number of recruitment stations of the leading recruitment agency, WENELA, to decline from 21 to four in those 2 years. The process of organizing the peasants in new ways established a larger number of peasants on Mozambican land.

However, the fundamental reasons for this decline in the flow of labor are still of an external nature. In 1976, the Chamber of Mines of the Republic of South Africa decided to limit the recruitment of miners in Mozambique. It was specifically stipulated that only those "magaizas" [workers who bring home money] who had valid readmission permits were to be hired.

There are several reasons which prompted South Africa to make this decision. In the first place, unemployment in the RSA had increased, reaching 2 million citizens, a figure which represents 20 percent of the population. South Africa is concerned about reducing the ratio between foreign and South African workers. On the other hand, there has been an attempt to diversify the sources supplying labor, so as to reduce the exclusive dependence on the countries in which the recruitment is done.

If the price of gold continues to rise on the international market, it is quite possible that the capital investment will be directed toward mines known as "low grade," in which the gold is scattered. This possibility could, conversely, lead to greater imports of foreign labor (...).

Assimilating the Labor in the Rural Areas

One fact has become evident: The number of Mozambicans finding employment in the South African mines has decreased considerably. For example, let us examine this comparative chart of the number of miners leaving the country:

	Nov 1975	Jan 1976	Nov 1976
Maputo	36,319	15,901	2,193
Gaza	28,248	5,270	1,625
Inhambane	21,323	6,286	2,037

These figures relate to the miners recruited by WENELA, the leading recruitment agency. However, the numbers associated with the other stations are also revealing. The examples of the Morrumbene and Zavala recruitment stations indicate the decline which started after independence:

	Morrumbene Station	Zavala Station
1960	2,751	2,660
1964	3,175	2,285
1970	2,795	2,454
1974	2,503	3,008
1976	502	528

As has been noted, these figures disclose a downward trend, and not so much an internal capacity for assimilating labor. The decade of battling against underdevelopment that we are starting this year, and particularly the programs for accelerated development of the regions of Limpopo and Incomati, will make a decisive contribution to terminating the migratory labor system.

The creation of communal villages, agricultural cooperatives and state-owned farms necessitates the advent of new positions in the areas of the trades and office work. There are countless semi-skilled "magaizas" (electricians' assistants, mechanics' assistants and operators of heavy machinery) who could easily be incorporated into these production sites.

Myths and Realities

The statistical data show a close relationship between the living conditions of a society at a particular time and the need to emigrate. For example, in the mid-1960's there was a considerable drop in the number of "magaizas" going to the "John." In fact, it was during this period that, as a result of

the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation, they instituted the system of the "chibalo" [prison ?] and the compulsory growing of cotton. A more detailed study shows that the migratory labor varies according to agricultural seasons, years of drought and the harvesting periods. Several myths have been created regarding the status of the "magaiza." For example, it has been claimed that seeking employment in the mines is a "cultural tradition" and a "natural custom" among the populations of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane. Thus, the emigration ceases to have historical, political and economic roots, moving to the realm of "natural" things.

Another myth: It is manly to go to the mines. Returning from the "John" is a certificate of manliness and a factor for social advancement. We shall observe subsequently that the money brought back from the mines has not always been a factor for amassing wealth. In most instances, the labor force sold during an entire lifetime has not been reflected in economic improvement for the miner's family group.

There are objective reasons for the emigration of Mozambican workers to the mines in the RSA. The exporting of labor is a result of the inability of colonialism itself to exploit the resources in the colonized territories, and to invest Mozambican labor in productive projects within Mozambique. So, the system of rendering services to the neighboring countries, with the peasant societies serving as a reservoir of cheap labor, was created (and was consolidated at the end of the last century).

The myths attempt to repudiate these historical reasons, so as to demonstrate the emigration as being a result of a cultural tradition. However, it is still a fact that the phenomenon of the "magaizas," affecting several generations of Mozambicans, has had very sizable cultural repercussions. The songs, dances, poems and all forms of art have been affected by the experience at the "John." In this article, we offer some songs which depict that influence.

The Money Brought Back From the Mines

Traditionally, the "magaiza" is the one who brings back money. In the border areas, an entire system which diverts part of that money to the pockets of certain opportunists has been set up. The miner frequently facilitates and encourages the greed of others. The "nouveau riche" feeling has caused the "magaiza" to show off the bank notes and currency that he earned from his hard work in the mines. Is it necessary to buy a half dozen bananas, or a handful of cashew nuts? The "magaiza" takes out a "big" banknote. And he does not pay much attention to the change.

However, myths which distort the reality have also been established here. The money which the "magaizas" bring back has different destinations, depending on the social echelon to which they belong. The middle-class peasants, who own relatively large expanses of land on which they employ paid

labor, seem to depend less on migratory labor. In these instances, the money coming from the mines is used to purchase tools for farm work and the trades. The poor peasants, who own smaller plots of land of inferior quality, work longer in the mines. They make a larger number of work contracts than do the middle-class peasants. Owing to the difficulties of their family groups, they rely more on the mines. The money from the "John" always serves to supplement the subsistence income. They buy consumer goods with that money. When the middle-class peasants attain a sufficient living standard, they stop going to the mines. They only return to the mines during periods of crisis, such as natural disasters, droughts, family illness, etc. As a rule, the poor peasants depend on the wages from the mines until they are old.

The case of the young people who seek in the "John" money for a "lobolo" [guitar ?] and for building a new house is on a different plane.

Surveys made in four cells in Homoine show that the poor peasants not only fulfill more contracts in the mines, but also have more lengthy contracts:

Middle-Class Peasants			Poor Peasants			
	Average No of Contracts	Total No of Years in the Mines	Age	Average No of Contracts	Total No of Years in the Mines	Age
Average in the 4 Cells	6.5	8.2	53	9.7	12.2	53

The social groups of individuals who usually never go to the mines include elementary schoolteachers, self-employed workers, and small store owners.

Starting in the 1970's, the wages in the South African mines increased as a result of the workers' strikes and demands. Up until that time, the wages were not sufficient to allow for the purchase of expensive production goods (such as sewing machines or tractors), to pay for the construction of bricks or cement, or to establish a commercial business or one for leasing transportation. Some "magaizas" from the middle-class peasantry were later able to purchase those more costly goods.

From the interviews and notes that we have published in another part of the magazine, it is clear that the solution to the collective problem of the peasants cannot depend on migratory labor. The improvement of the peasants' living conditions is a universal process, which entails a termination of underdevelopment. The path of socializing the rural areas and making total use of the agricultural resources will operate as a factor for the definitive solution of the problem of poverty and dependence related to emigration.

2909

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

POINTS OF ENTRANCE SHOULD BE INTERNATIONALLY COMPETITIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by J. S.: "Fight Infiltration at Ports and Airports"]

[Text] "The ports are our country's lungs." "The airport is a symbol of national unity." These two statements, made last week by President Samora Machel stigmatize the situation encountered in those sectors during the visits by the chief of state.

The absence of leadership, whose direct reflections can be measured in terms of disorganization, incompetence, lack of discipline, red tape, and wrong working methods, as well as sabotage and destruction of goods and equipment, encountered in Mozambican ports, are factors that are incompatible with the objectives charted for this decade.

In the strategic place represented by a port, these things constitute a form of discrediting Mozambique abroad. In a sensitive area, such as a port, these things are an obstacle to the smooth operation of the entire national economy. Essential consumer products, which the country needs every day, come in through the ports. Capital goods and vital articles for the operation of the country's industry and the agricultural complexes arrive here. Through the ports we also export products which earn us the foreign exchange necessary to import everything we need. The ports, finally, are the first and last image which people get of our country.

"When the ports operate poorly, the country's entire life is affected," emphasized President Samora in order to characterize how important the ports are for the country. That includes the ports of Maputo, Deira, and Nacala. These are ports which have already achieved noteworthy improvements since the start of the current political and organizational offensive. But we must not be satisfied with these improvements. Our ports must become competitive on the international level; they serve us and they serve a vast zone in the interior of the African continent (extending from Zaire to Swaziland) which must get exemplary services in terms of efficiency.

"What is an airport? The airport is a parlor," the chief of state also said during the mass meeting held in Maputo on 18 March.

The fact is that people get the first impression of the People's Republic of Mozambique at the airport. Dirt, disorganization, lack of propriety--these cannot be tolerated by anybody, citizen or foreigner, who must use those services.

Handling transportation operations, which cannot be considered a luxury because most of the time these activities are as essential as any other, the airport will not efficiently serve those who need it, as was discovered during the presidential visits to that sector.

"What we saw at DETA [Air Transport Exploitation Directorate] was organized disorganization; it was planned sabotage," President Samom emphasized in explaining the situation he encountered. The enemy infiltrates here, just as he infiltrates our ports and the strategic points of our economy.

This is the state of affairs we must face. Incompetence must be countered with a fight for conscious efficiency, for competence. To criminal carelessness and organized sabotage, we must respond through the destruction of the enemy, using the force of the determined people, using revolutionary violence."

5058

CSO:4401

MOZAMBIQUE

ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSINGS MUST BE PREVENTED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 492, 16 Mar 80 pp 10, 12-13

[Excerpts] In a room at the headquarters of the National Organization of Journalists, we interviewed a group of young people residing in the Greater Maputo area who have left the country illegally in recent years to seek adventure. In the interviews granted to the national news media, each one told his own story.

Illusion and Reality

What prompts young people to flee abroad? The question may be answered in various ways. Those whom we interviewed invariably gave us answers ranging between an attitude stemming from a mere youthful impulse (adventure) and an attempt to find a solution to personal or social problems which they are unable to solve in their own environment.

We know that there are also adults who lure our youth with ulterior motives. They promise them money, articles of clothing and various items which cannot be found in the local market. They are agents of the enemy of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Most of the young people do not even have an opportunity for employment. Mohamed Amim explains why: "I began to get a job, but I could not, because I didn't have a residence 'permit' in Swaziland. To obtain a 'permit,' one had to have money."

Mohmed Ibraimo, whose desire was to study English, comments: "They told me that it was possible to obtain a study grant as a refugee, but that did not happen. They claimed that there were many Mozambicans already studying, and that they could not give any more study grants. So, I went there for nothing!"

'They All Want to Return'

According to the subjects of our interview, those who are still in Swaziland want to return, "but they are afraid" of being punished, by virtue of the

laws of the Mozambican Government. Mohamed Ibraimo says: "Even those who obtain a job prefer to return, because the pay is low, life is difficult and the work is hard." This opinion is widespread among those whom we interviewed.

Leaving the country illegally is, in fact, a punishable act according to the Law on Crimes Against the Security of the People and the People's State. However, this law is not applied indiscriminately.

For example, the five youths in this interview, after having been held for questioning for a short period of time (in some instances, it did not even amount to a month), because they had not appeared voluntarily, are leading their normal lives, rejoining the society to which they belong. An exception is the cases such as those cited in our issue No 490, involving two youths who were arrested at the border after having been subjected to military and espionage training abroad. They must necessarily undergo a period of reeducation.

Everyone Is Dutybound to Prevent the Flight of More Young People

To preclude a repetition of examples such as those we have described is, first of all, the responsibility of the young people themselves, who have a fundamental role to play in the construction of socialism in the RPM. Without the youth it is impossible to make a radical change in the conditions marked by hunger, poverty, illiteracy, nakedness, in short, underdevelopment, in our country.

Naturally, it is also an essential task incumbent on parents. In cooperation with the democratic mass organizations, the party and the state agencies, everyone has the mission of preventing such anomalies, and of detecting and correcting the erroneous behavior of the youth. Finally, a special role has been assigned to the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization]. The proper recruitment of the youth in the main tasks of the revolution, the discussion of their problems and a search for correct solutions, as well as the organization of their spare time, are some areas which can never be stressed too much. The future of the youth, and the future of the nation, depend on the complete and correct fulfillment of these obligations.

2909

CSO: 4401

VELOSO PROMISES RETURNING WORKERS REFORMS AT BORDER

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 492, 16 Mar 80 pp 26-28

[Excerpt] What Must Be Done in Ressano Garcia

On 26 February, a delegation headed by Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee, and including Jacinto Veloso, also a member of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee and head of the SNASP [National People's Security Service], went to Ressano Garcia to study the problems of that locality as a reception site for the miners leaving for, or returning from the South African mines.

In his remarks at a meeting which he held with the recent arrivals, Jacinto Veloso said: "The delegation which is here has been sent by our government, by the Council of Ministers, to have an opportunity to observe in this locality of Ressano Garcia how our workers are being received when they return to the country."

The head of the SNASP went on to say that it had been learned that many miners have been mistreated at the border when they returned.

He subsequently cited the robbery of which the new arrivals are victims, either on the part of the workers or by persons residing there.

Jacinto Veloso discussed the bureaucratic situation which forces the miner to remain in that locality for a long time, and the difficulties encountered in obtaining products of prime necessity to send to the area.

At one point, that official announced that the party and the government are attempting to find solutions that would enable the miner, when he arrives to leave promptly for his area, and to provide all the agencies and services to improve his work and his organization.

Also at that meeting, he revealed that a study would be made of the means for creating conditions to insure that the miner would have some products with him to take back to his family and friends.

In connection with the goods sent by the miner from South Africa, the head of the SNASP said that facilities would be created to enable the family to receive them promptly.

In conclusion, he mentioned the attempts to bring in Mozambican money exchanged in South Africa by certain returning workers, in an illegal manner. He added that it was cases such as these which often made the work difficult.

At the end of the meeting, Jacinto Veloso remarked: "We want to facilitate to the maximum extent the arrival of the miner and the completion of all the formalities enabling him to return to his area." He also said that the entry of Mozambican money into our country was banned, and that when they were certain that no one was committing that crime, they would stop making searches.

2909

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

RHODESIANS PRAISE MOZAMBIQUE'S TOURISM CONDITIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] A delegation from Rhodesia's information and tourism services recently visited Mozambique; and on returning home it granted an interview to the news weekly SUNDAY MAIL, in which it related its impressions of our country. The article containing the interview described Mozambique's tourism potential and the possibilities for a rapid growth of tourism in our country.

In their conversation with SUNDAY MAIL reporters, Michel Gardner, chief of the delegation and director of information and tourism, and Ron Underwood, chief of the Department for Development of Tourism, said that although the Mozambican people had suffered a lot during the war of aggression, "they are prepared to provide distinguished service in some hotels in Beira and Maputo." The chief of the Rhodesian delegation also remarked on the abundance of shellfish, as well as other quality foods that, to Rhodesians, are only a dream.

Gardner also referred to the advantages to be gained from expanded tourism between our country and the future state of Zimbabwe.

Reporting on daily life in Maputo and Beira, the two cities visited by the delegation, the information director told the SUNDAY MAIL that "the people in these two cities appear peaceful and happy. The terrace cafes are as active as ever." The assertion is in answer to reports that everything that was "good" in the colonial era in Mozambique has been reduced to ruins.

The members of the tourism delegation also referred to the reasonable prices in the Mozambican market, especially for shellfish, wines and other delicacies. They noticed that most of the bottled beer is unlabeled.

Referring to the Costa do Sol (restaurant), the chief of the delegation said he had visited Mozambique in the colonial era, and he was delighted to have been welcomed in that restaurant by the same proprietor he had known for so many years, in fact that further contributed to dispelling the false image he had held of our country.

Regarding their reception on their arrival in Mozambique, the members of the delegation were unanimous in declaring to the SUNDAY MAIL that "we were greeted with open arms, by everyone from the immigration authorities to the workers in the hotels where we stayed." At another point they said the Mozambican people had a secure sense of their identity. "There is no difference between white and black or colored; all form a single whole, a nation."

In the interview with the Rhodesian weekly, the spokesman for the delegation praised the courtesy of the Mozambican soldiers and militiamen with whom they had a chance to talk during their visit to Ponta do Ouro, Malongane and Mamole.

In conclusion, Michel Gardner told the SUNDAY MAIL that "from what we saw, it should be said that the Mozambicans are doing a great job of bringing tourism to life again."

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

RESUMPTION OF MILK PRODUCTION--On 10 March, the Dairy Plant of the Cattle Breeders Cooperative in the capital resumed production of processed vacuum-packed milk. The industrial unit is now processing 10,000 liters a day, below the normal average of 22,000 liters. On 28 January, the plant had a serious technical breakdown in one of its packaging machines. Shortly after that the plant shut down completely, depriving the people of Greater Maputo of the product. According to a plant technician, the partial resumption was owing to the efforts of technicians and workers in the maintenance section, who manged, after hard work, to repair part of the damage, so the people could be supplied with this type of milk. The same technician said he did not know how long the plant could stay in operation. It could have another breakdown before the parts and materials that have been ordered arrive. As we reported at the time the breakdown which forced the people of Greater Maputo to go without the milk was basically the result of bureaucratic bungling in some of our government agencies. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 80 p 2] 6362

TOOTHPASTE SHORTAGE--Owing to problems in importing the raw materials far enough in advance, there is a shortage of toothpaste in the local markets. The situation is likely to get worse, we were told by some of the toothpaste firms, because there are no chemicals left for production. In his contacts, our reporter learned that the manufacturers had neglected to notify the Food and Chemical Industry Directorate of their needs in good time. On the other hand, the manufacturers complained that their orders had not been filled, which is why they have no stocks now, since they had to use all their reserve supplies. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 80 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

SAM NUJOMA SPELLS OUT PLANS FOR FUTURE OF COUNTRY

No Changes in Text

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK ADVERTISER political correspondent Anné Marié du Preez recently interviewed Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma about various aspects relating to SWA. We publish that interview today on pages 4 & 5.

Anné Marié has been covering the situation in Central Africa for the past six weeks and she especially went to Lusaka to meet Mr Nujoma and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. We will be publishing the details of the Kaunda interview on Friday.

Directing the telex of the Nujoma interview to WA Editor Leon Kok, Anné Marié wrote: "Leon, will you please make sure that this copy will be used unchanged (except of course for language and spelling mistakes). That was the condition under which I got the interview and seeing that they didn't know me, they had only my word, and yours, that we will publish exactly what they have said. I wouldn't like to betray the trust expressed".

We have agreed to publish the interview in that spirit.

We will however comment on the views of Mr Nujoma and President Kaunda in our Friday edition.

Text of Interview

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Apr 80 pp 4, 5

[Interview with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, by Anne Marie du Preez, "recently" in Lusaka, Zambia]

[Text]

THE WHITES in SWA will not be robbed of their property if Swapo comes to power.

Nor will a Swapo Government carry on a direct war with SA, although it will help marxist organisations such as the ANC to overthrow the SA Government.

These are two of the views expressed by Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma in an exclusive interview recently with Windhoek Advertiser political correspondent ANNE MARIE DU PREEZ.

The interview went like this:

Q: Mr Nujoma, the obvious question is how do you feel about elections in Namibia after the outcome of the elections in Zimbabwe. Do you have more confidence now in going to the polls?

A: Swapo has always been, and still is, ready to participate in genuine fair, free and democratic elections under the supervision and control of the UN.

I want to emphasise that racist South Africa is attempting to create the impression that Swapo fears to participate in fair, free and democratic elections. I challenge the Botha regime to accept full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, and I am sure that — if that resolution is implemented, no sensible Namibian patriot will vote for the continuation of South Africa's illegal administration and its repressive machinery in Namibia. The Turnhalle puppets, under the leadership of Dirk Mudge, will certainly be surprised when the hour comes.

Q: Have you taken any definite decisions on further negotiations for the immediate future, and do they involve specific issues, such as the position of Swapo bases during the transition period?

A: Swapo's policy is to co-operate with the UN in order to implement Security Council Resolution 435. Stipulated in that resolution is the whole decolonisation process, which includes the confinement of Swapo guerilla forces — as well as the South African enemy forces — to bases that will be monitored by the UN. ~~We have agreed to stand by the implementation of Resolution 435 — and we have no intention of having that changed.~~

South Africa, in their attempt to dishonour what they ~~have already agreed upon,~~ prove insincerity on the part of the boer regime. They are now trying to have Swapo guerilla forces confined to bases in Zambia and Angola. The guerillas are neither Zambians nor Angolans. South Africa has

failed so far to solve the problem within Namibia and are now trying to use the international community to drive Swapo guerilla forces from the country. We will not allow that to happen. Namibia is our country — the only we have — and we are not going to accept being pushed out of it.

We will put our forces at the disposal of the UN for confinement and monitoring during the transition period. Why does South Africa assume that it will be Swapo forces who will violate the ceasefire agreement? I can tell you now that we will honour the ceasefire agreement. I hope you will be there to witness who the violators of the ceasefire will turn out to be.

Q: The Administrator General has recently made certain statements regarding a change of attitude, and mentioned fresh discussions on the Namibia issue. Will you be prepared to talk to the South Africans?

A: I have always been prepared to discuss this question with them and I am willing to do so now at any time — and any place, providing it is not Pretoria. But I must emphasise that I am not getting too excited about these statements. I will only seriously consider the issue once there has been a statement of a more official nature by the South Africans.

Q: Do you think the liberation war is forcing South Africa to reconsider further negotiations?

A: Yes. I think they are definitely beginning to feel the pinch. The South African ground forces in Namibia have been thoroughly demoralised. That is why the South Africans are using their jets for raids into Zambia — it improves the morale of their troops.

Q: It has been said that, if there are not elections in Namibia soon, the war might escalate to the magnitude of a Vietnam. Do you agree?

A: All I can say is that the war of national liberation will continue and intensify, until we have liquidated South Africa's illegal occupation of our country.

Q: What is your opinion of the pragmatic stance Mr Mugabe has taken after his victory, and will you follow the same policy of peaceful co-existence with South Africa?

A: Each country has to form its own national and foreign policies. Namibia is today illegally occupied by South Africa. South Africa oppresses and exploits the people of Namibia. Therefore we do not see how peaceful co-existence will be possible. However, much will depend on the attitude of the Pretoria racist regime towards Namibia. First we would like to see South Africa immediately relinquish its colonial domination of our country and

resolve the present dangerous and explosive situation. Then we will answer those questions. We cannot talk of peaceful co-existence before the war ends, or we have achieved a negotiated settlement.

At the same time, Swapo has no commitment or obligation towards South Africa after their exploitation and oppression of Namibia and its people.

Q: Do you feel that it is necessary to give assurances and guarantees to allay White fears, and do you intend doing so once you have come to power?

A: Let me make it quite clear that our struggle has never been a struggle against individual, minority white settlers. It has been a system which denied our people basic human rights. It is for that reason that we took to arms in 1966 — in order to bring about change in that repressive situation.

Therefore, I want to assure the minority White settlers in Namibia that there will be no question of robbing individuals of their properties or their belongings. We are fighting also for the liberation of the Whites — not forgetting the majority Africans who are oppressed by a privileged White minority. We would welcome the Whites who want to live in peace with us — provided of course that each individual obeys the rules of the government of the day. This will also be applicable to the Blacks. Nobody will be allowed to break the rules or take the law into his or her own hands.

Q: In the light of certain statements made by Mr Mugabe about non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and President Kaunda, that he is willing to make national sacrifices in fighting for an ideal, where do you stand, for instance, with regard to providing aid to the ANC?

A: A Swapo government will most certainly not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. As far as the struggle of the people of South Africa is concerned — that is, the ANC who is the leading political organisation in that country — the form of struggle they will engage into in order to change the repressive apartheid laws that exist in that country, will be entirely their own decision.

The people of Namibia will most definitely support those who are fighting for peace, justice and human dignity in South Africa but no Swapo troops, or Namibian troops, will cross the border to fight for their freedom. We today enjoy support, given to us by Zambia and other Frontline States. I cannot think of any reason why we should deny such support to those who are struggling for freedom in South Africa.

Q: Namibia is widely considered as being a stepping stone for communist countries to obtain access to South Africa. Will you allow Namibia to be used for such a purpose?

A: Namibia will not be used as a base by any foreign country. (I know the ruling creed in South Africa like to brand all people who resist racial oppression and apartheid, as communists.) In Namibia we will consider any struggle aimed at bringing peace — and a solution to the apartheid policies in South Africa — as a struggle worth of support. But we will not be used by anyone.

Q: When liberation movements accept aid from communist countries it is generally the view that they will be expected to 'deliver the goods' in exchange for such aid. What is your opinion on this assumption?

A: We consider our struggle to be a just struggle and therefore feel that we deserve

assistance from peace-loving people the world over. We receive aid from socialist countries, from OAU member states, the Non-Aligned Movement and even from Western countries such as Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Finland, etc. But all of this aid is completely without any strings attached. We have no commitments towards any country or organisation just because they have supplied us with aid or assistance.

I would like to single out an interesting fact. During the Second World War General Smuts sat in meetings with the commanders and army officers of the Soviet Union. South Africa, together with the other allied countries, collaborated with the Russians to fight and eliminate a common danger that threatened entire mankind — Nazi Hitler. And their victory was a united victory over Nazism.

We therefore accept and appreciate the support given to us by any country in our struggle against a similar kind of regime that oppresses and exploits our people. We are fighting to liberate the oppressed people of Namibia from racist South Africa and its illegal administration of our

country, and in achieving that objective we will collaborate with peace-loving nations anywhere in the world.

Q: In a nutshell: What will happen in Namibia after elections in the way of reforms and the practical implementation of real change, the repatriation of Namibian refugees and changes to the political infra-structure?

A: We are fighting in the first place to destroy the colonial institutions that were imposed on our people, so it goes without saying that there will be changes. There will be reforms after liberation in order that the people, both Black and White, will know that they are true citizens of Namibia. Of course we will repatriate all the Namibian patriots that have spent years in exile because they were forced by the repressive laws to free their country. And we will substitute the present colonial infra-structure with the people's infra-structure and laws that will serve the interests of Namibia and its people — irrespective of race or colour or place of authority. Those are our main aims and objectives.

ISSUES SAID CAUSING DILEMMAS FOR PARTY ALLIANCES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Mar 80 p 16

[Column by Gwen Lister: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

Mr Sarel Becker of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, has placed the National Party in a rather difficult position. The offer to work together on the grounds of both principles and policy, provided certain conditions are met, may cause the National Party to review their present position.

Before such a 'working alliance' is entered into, the HNP demands that the National Party reject Security Council Resolution 435 providing for one man one vote elections in this Territory, and which the National Party accepted in principle in 1978; that they further reject the Turnhalle principles which make provision for power sharing; that the National Party reinstate its Programme of Principles which was abandoned in 1977, and lastly, that they reject any United Nations participation in the affairs of this Territory.

If the offer is rejected, Mr Becker says, then the white electorate will know that the National Party is closer to the Republican Party of Mr Dirk Mudge than it is to the HNP.

Mr Becker's offer was made in view of what he called "subtle campaign" on the part of the National Party to suggest that the HNP should not participate in a white election.

DIFFICULT POSITION

And of course, it does place the National Party in a rather difficult position. Mr Becker is quite right in saying that the National Party agreed in principle to Resolution 435, although they are now loath to admit it.

It is also evident that internally, the National Party finds itself in a rather awkward situation. Although they drew up, and accepted the principles of the Turnhalle when the round table conference with other ethnic groups was initially started by the National Party, and probably much against their own wishes and those of their supporters, Mr Mudge subsequently took away all the black and brown support they had previously enjoyed when he broke away from the National Party and formed the

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

For them to retain those principles when their own members are totally opposed to them, and when they have a minimum of black and brown support, is ludicrous. But of course, it will be difficult for them to make a complete volte face and return to their Programme of Principles which were scrapped in 1977 in order to gain black and brown support.

There is little doubt that National Party members are far more conservative than their present policy suggests, and while it would be impossible for them ever to enter into an alliance, of whatever nature, with Mr Dirk Mudge and his Republican Party, an 'alliance' with the HNP would be much more to their liking. Obviously not to the liking of the leaders of the National Party however, who seem to have lost much contact with their electorate.

Mr Becker is likely, in any case, to benefit more than either the National Party or the Republican Party in an ethnic election, which will of course, widen the gap between the whites, rather than bring about any reconciliation.

THE NEW 'ALLIANCE'

Swapo D and the NNF are not likely to get together in the formation of a political party. This is the feeling of many members of both organisations, on the eve of the inaugural congress (which in itself is a misnomer) due to take place on April 5.

The two groups met briefly this week to clarify certain outstanding issues, and according to Mr Reinhard Rukoro, Secretary for Publicity and Information for the NNF, there was a positive feeling among the delegates.

The optimism however, seems very much to be a superficial feeling or even pretence while deep down many delegates are dubious about the outcome of the inaugural congress. But none of these participants are prepared to air their doubts or pessimism, since none of them wish to be the person or party to openly jeopardise unity and the formation of a new party.

The NNF has said in the past that even if Swapo D does not go along with plans for unity, they themselves will form a party - which may well of course, be to the benefit of the NNF as a unit, the alliance still being somewhat piecemeal in that each political party or ethnic group in the alliance has their own constitution in addition to the NNF constitution itself. So possibly the NNF, in addition to Dr and Mrs Abrahams, formerly of Swapo D, will form a new political party - that is of course presuming that Swapo D falls out.

'A NATIONAL ELECTION ON AN ETHNIC BASIS'

I have been rapped over the knuckles by certain persons who have said that I am completely wrong in stating that "ethnic elections" will be held shortly. It is a 'national election' they say, on an ethnic basis.

Talk about splitting hairs....

But the plan is as follows. There will be ballot stations throughout the country. At each ballot station will be 11 ballot boxes. Mr X, classified as an Ovambo on his identity document, will therefore vote for the party he supports, then pop his ballot paper into the box marked O for Ovambos. Clever.

The interesting point is that persons who took out identity documents were not forced to classify themselves under the heading 'Race' although most people did not find this out until after they had applied for the identity documents. Therefore, if they were not classified, they can vote for whichever party they wish to, and pop their ballot paper into any "ethnic box".

And of course there are those people who may have wanted to be classified, but could not, since they do not belong to any particular ethnic group. The authorities therefore considered having a 12th box, probably to be marked 'Miscellaneous' but this would not have gone down very well!

Most of the population groups wish to vote on a proportional basis, but the whites (or the National Party in particular) wish to vote in constituencies, which apparently the computer can also see to. After all the votes have been cast, the computer then spews the information into different ethnic compartments, and the printout will then give the number of votes cast for the different parties in each ethnic group.

Ingenuous if not complicated!

POSSIBLE STALEMATE IN UN DELIBERATIONS PREDICTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Annatjie van Rehsburg]

[Text]

HAVE WE reached a stalemate in the deliberations with the UN and is there anything that can be done about it?

These questions are being turned over in the minds of just about everyone in SWA.

We asked a number of political leaders and political analysts what they felt and these are the answers that emerged:

● DTA Deputy President Dr Ben Africa believes that we have indeed reached a stalemate. He reckons that it will have to be broken through the initiative of either UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim or through the Western five.

Dr Africa rejects that the blame for the lack of progress should be placed on SA, pointing out that the UN is attempting to substitute new terms for the original agreement which could well endanger the lives of Southwesterners. The DMZ concept is a good example. The SA Government is correct in being firm on the issue.

Dr Africa is adamant however that discussions with the UN should continue,

primarily to put an end to the war and to prevent sanctions being imposed against SA.

He believes that Swapo has gained considerable moral courage from Robert Mugabe's triumph in Rhodesia and as a result increased pressure can be expected.

Dr Africa says that in the meantime it is imperative that meaningful changes take place in SWA so that all the people can feel that they have a proper stake in the political and economic systems and that they will be prepared to defend the country against the marxist onslaught.

"To most Black and Brown people free enterprise, democracy and capitalism are vague concepts," he points out. "If we institute changes so that all our people can feel part of the system, they will automatically want to defend it. But we don't have much time to do this."

● Aktur Deputy Leader Mr Eben van Zijl maintains that we should not be overhasty in setting a date for independence.

Mr van Zijl believes that the SA Government should be pragmatic in its approach, subject of course to certain

conditions, and it should not elicit unfavourable reaction from the Western powers.

He gained the impression that Mr Brian Urquhart, UN Under Secretary General was sympathetic to the feelings of moderates in SWA, especially after what happened in Rhodesia.

Mr van Zijl is adamant that the constitutional process which gained new momentum in 1975 should not be allowed to come to a standstill, even if those outside SWA do not honour the agreements.

"We must show the same spirit as prevailed at the Turnhalle", he says. "We must give and take and respect the opinions and aspirations of others."

Mr van Zijl also believes that there is a lot else to be done such as providing work for the 40 000 unemployed. The lack of proper socio-economic conditions for the country's population will be as much of a drawback for communism as flies to unhygienic conditions.

● Swapo D leader Mr Andreas Shipanga says he finds the present stalemate depressing. Every time there seems to be a glimmer of progress, the entire situation reverts back to square one.

"I look forward to Dr Waldheim's forthcoming report (following the visit to SWA and SA by the UN delegation), but if there is no movement towards a solution, the situation can only become worse."

Mr Shipanga has been fairly critical of the SA Government's approach, believing that it should accept the DMZ concept. He however opposes

the setting up of Swapo bases in the Territory after a ceasefire has been declared.

● Federal Party leader Mr Bryan O'Linn says it is difficult to know if the stalemate can be broken because the bona fides of the various parties are not known.

Indeed, it is not clear, he believes, whether some of the parties really want a solution at this point in time.

"But if anybody wants to play for time, they must use that time to bring about drastic change," he says.

"To play for time and not use it effectively would be futile and it could mean that a solution may ultimately be forced down on us that is unacceptable to all."

● Mr John Barratt, Director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, says the stalemate issue will only be clear once Dr Waldheim has presented his report and once the SA Government and the various parties have reacted.

The outcome of the Rhodesian election will also have a strong bearing on events, he believes.

There are those in SA and SWA who believe that the SA Government should be more cautious and there are those who believe a settlement should be reached as soon as possible. The future momentum will depend largely on which view predominates.

● SA Foundation Senior Researcher Dr Willie Breytenbach says that it is imperative that a UN supervised election be implemented as soon as possible if the moderates in SWA hope to win.

The longer it is left, the greater is the chance that the

moderate parties will be rejected as they were in Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian electorate was given the choice between war and peace. Bishop Muzorewa promised peace but failed. Mr Mugabe promised peace and threatened to carry on the war if he was not elected. It is likely that Swapo will intensify the war to bring about the same sort of result.

● Africa Institute Senior Researcher Mr Denis Venter warns that any party that is unable to meet its promises is immobilised to a greater or lesser extent and this is the danger the DTA faces today.

"The danger is that the Black and Brown electorate is re-channelised to the left."

Mr Venter believes that a UN-supervised election should be implemented as soon as possible as a UDI would serve no purpose. The latter precipitate further external pressure on SA and SWA, it will intensify the war and it will dampen economic growth.

Mr Venter was unable to say how the existing differences between the various parties in the SWA dispute could be overcome, but he does feel that the right climate should be created for conciliation.

He has great reservations about the merits of a White election. While it is true that the Whites should elect their own leaders, it was also true that an apparent White swing to the right may force the Blacks to radicalise to the left.

The Blacks may then feel that the Whites do not wish to identify with the SWA, its people and its problems, he concluded.

ANDREW KLOPPERS: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION EXPLOSIVE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The political aspirations of Black and Brown SWA had to a large extent been fulfilled, but certain socio-economic problems had caused an explosive situation, Mr Andrew Kloppers, the Coloured leader and an independent member of the SWA National Assembly said here yesterday afternoon.

Speaking during the budget debate in the Assembly, Mr Kloppers said Black and Brown SWA had achieved the highest individual right — the right to vote.

They were represented in the Assembly by their own people.

SWA had, however, reached the crossroads — it had to choose between marxism or democracy.

The social liberation of Blacks and Brown SWA should be accelerated to create an atmosphere of peace.

Mr Kloppers said the situation has become explosive as far as housing for coloureds was concerned.

The housing shortage was becoming desperate and money should be voted immediately to relieve it.

Mr Kloppers said although Black and White teachers in the Territory received the same salaries, fringe benefits were better for Whites.

Opening amenities for all races in SWA would serve no purpose if Black and Brown people — the vast majority in the Territory — could not benefit from them because they could not afford it.

"It is also cause for great concern to see thousands of unemployed people walking the streets of Windhoek," Mr Kloppers said. "It is just possible that these people have been lost to the cause of the democratic parties because of frustration . . . something which nobody can afford."

Mr Percy Niehaus, of the opposition Aktur group, said unemployment had become a problem in SWA and in SA.

Unemployment was the breeding ground for malcon-

tents and that, in turn, played in the hands of marxism.

He suggested that good jobs were to be had in defending the country.

Mr Niehaus said if the bush war in SWA continued indefinitely, Swapo would draw people to the polls by offering peace in the same way it had been done in Rhodesia.

Mr Niehaus said the Aktur delegation had emphasised in its talks with the UN delegation here that "Mugabe has presented Nujoma (the Swapo leader) with a blueprint for victory."

The UN delegation had appreciated the full implications of the Rhodesian election on the people of SWA.

The Territory should be allowed to go ahead with an internal settlement, while South African troops maintained law and order.

He was certain, Mr Niehaus said, the UN delegation had realised that now was not the time to talk about free and fair elections in SWA. — Sapa

VILJOEN: SWAPO VIOLENT SOLUTION TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Apr 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Swapo still believed in violence as a solution in SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Administrator General of the territory, said here last night.

This was totally unacceptable to South Africa, he told reporters at the J G Strijdom Airport here on his arrival from London.

Dr Viljoen paid a private visit to Britain during which he met members of the British Government, the Opposition Labour Party and addressed a number of Press conferences.

Replying to a question, he said he was aware that there were less militant factions within Swapo.

"But as far as we are concerned, they are still people who believe in violence as a solution for the independence of South West Africa," he said. "For that reason, their approach is totally unacceptable to us."

SA wanted to find a peaceful solution for the Territory which meant participation in an election.

Swapo would have to be prepared to take part in a

peaceful election process if it wanted to have a meaningful part in the constitutional future of the Territory, as seen by SA and the UN.

He said there was every reason to maintain the momentum in the current international initiative on the Territory, because every step in the negotiating process so far had been useful.

"I still feel there could be progress, provided replies were given to questions asked during the talks in Cape Town between SA and the UN delegation," Dr Viljoen said.

Both and the UN had to furnish further facts, he said.

Dr Viljoen declined to comment on the latest report to the Security Council by UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. He said the matter was in the hands of the SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

He emphasised that his visit to Britain had been private, as the guest of the South Africa Club, and his talks with government representatives and an Opposition spokesman had been a matter of courtesy.

He had met Lord Car-

lington and Mr Richard Luce, but no official points of view were conveyed.

"We did discuss the progress of matters in SWA, but no official points of view were exchanged," Dr Viljoen said.

The main objective of his visit, he said, was to make contact with the British news media and to put SA's point of view on SWA to them.

"My message to them was mainly that SA has always been anxious to obtain an internationally acceptable independence for SWA," he said.

"I explained that we have been leaning over backwards to achieve this and the delays had come from the other side."

Dr Viljoen said there had been no dramatic reaction to his Press conferences, but there had been some balanced reporting in the British media newspapers.

He reiterated that his remark about direct negotiations between SA, the Frontline States and Swapo had been a reply to a hypothetical question put to him by a journalist at a Press conference. — Sapa

NEW NNF PARTY REPORTED FLOUNDERING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Apr 80 p 4

[Text]

THE new NNF party that two months ago was destined for the sun floundered at take-off this weekend.

Two members of the proposed new party, the National Independence Party led by Mr Charlie Hartung, and the so-called Rehoboth group walked out of the inaugural congress on Sunday.

Last week the leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga announced that his party had withdrawn from the merger plans. Swapo D objected to the party representation at the inaugural congress.

A "new" party eventually emerged out of the weekend, constituted by the four member parties of the NNF: Swanu, the Damara Council,

the Mbanderu Council and the Progressive Party of Namibia.

Observers have amusingly noted that the new party which vehemently rejects ethnicity is solidly built on ethnic foundations. Even former Swapo D members DR and Mrs Kenneth Abrahams have joined the Rehoboth group.

The new party has decided to retain the name NNF although Swanu pressed for it to be called Nanu.

The main office bearers are: President Gerson Veti, Secretary General Dr Z Ngavirue, Publicity Secretary Reinhard Rukoro and Chairman C Kanguuchi.

An inaugural public meeting was held last night and only 200 people attended.

CSO: 4420

COUNTRY SAID AHEAD OF SA IN MANPOWER RELATIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Apr 80 p 4

[Text]

WINDHOEK: South Africa had to make a greater adaptation in the field of manpower relations than did SWA, the Chairman of the South African Manpower Commission, Professor Nic Wiehahn, said here on Thursday.

He said SWA was ahead of SA in that it had abolished race discrimination.

Professor Wiehahn was speaking on his arrival here for a 10-day visit as the guest of the SWA Institute for Economic Affairs.

During his stay, he will have talks with various people including the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Professor Wiehahn said one of the reasons for his visit was to explain the developments in manpower, industrial and personnel relations in SA.

SA and SWA had in the past developed along similar lines in these fields.

It would be reasonably difficult for SWA to move away from the old system to a new one, as it had been for SA.

Liason between the two regions was important as SWA and SA were economically inter-dependent and would remain so. The two were on the same path (op die selfde koers) and economic cooperation was important, he said.

During his stay, Professor Wiehahn will also open a conference of the institute.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD PREDICTS 10 PERCENT GROWTH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

THE REAL economic growth rate of SWA during the current year should be about 10 to 12 percent.

This forecast was made last night by the Deputy President of the Windhoek Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr Harold Pupkewitz.

He was addressing a function at a local hotel arranged by H Becker & Co.

Mr Pupkewitz estimated that the gross national product is about R1.5-billion at present.

He called on SA to reconsider its economic relations with SWA in the hope that greater effort would be made to make the terms of trade between the two countries more equal.

SWA had for too long been a captive market for SA and

this to an extent was to SWA's disadvantage.

Mr Pupkewitz said that while SWA may yet go through harder times, Southwesters had as much grit and determination to meet the challenges of the future as Rhodesia had during its difficult times. SWA would never have to stand back in its courage and determination.

At the same function the Managing Director of Defy Industries in SA which operates through H Becker & Co, Mr Richard Newby, said that his company was totally committed to SWA and would do its best to increase its market share.

Mr Newby is presently visiting the Territory, accompanied by Mr Robert Blake, a senior executive of Defy Industries.

BUDGET MAKERS ACCUSED OF FAVORING WRONG GROUP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Apr 80 p 2

[letter to editor by J. Oxford, Windhoek: "Have We a Scorched Earth Policy in SWA?"]

[Text]

Sir

All the people of SWA feel insecure in our present unsettled times. The great majority of us have lost friends or acquaintances in acts of terrorism in the last few years.

It is thus with alarm that one must view the recent Budget proposals of the SWA Legislative Assembly.

The harshest possible interpretation is that it is calculated to curry votes for the present majority in the Assembly on one hand and to drive out farmers, professional men and business men on the other hand.

These views are supported when one considers the proposed tax changes for the year ending February 1981. The essential changes in taxation are as follows:

- Tax remains the same under R5 000
- Decreased taxation between R5 000 and R16 000
- Increased taxation above R16 000

There have been some discussions on the tax changes in the newspapers of late, but what has not been emphasised is that some people are having their taxes raised and for some the taxes are being reduced.

I believe this to be immoral in our present unstable political situation. Our taxes should either be increased or reduced for all our people.

Let us now consider the three groups previously mentioned.

Group one: These are people with an income under R5 000, who have the unchanged taxes. By and large they are pensioners who have chosen to live out their lives in SWA.

Group two: These are the people who have reduced taxes... earning incomes between R5 000 and R16 000. They are by and large non-professional, civil servants who represent the greatest source of votes for the White Legislative Assembly and furthermore, many of them will in due course return to SA. Their taxes are reduced. How expedient!

Group three: These are the people who have had their taxes raised. They earn more than R16 000 and are professional men, businessmen and farmers. These are the people who own their own homes and properties in SWA, the Southwesters. Their taxes are raised, increasing the pressure

on them to leave the Territory.

Then, the Legislative Assembly, not content with their changes, suggested that women should be taxed separately. This is well and good but they added a proviso.

She would not be taxed separately if she was self-employed, or if she worked for her husband or her husband had a share in her business.

The vast majority to benefit from this are thus the women who work in the Administration, not the businesswomen, or the professional man's wife, or the farmer's wife who works for or with her husband.

As a final affront to the latter, they removed the R1 000 deduction that had been allowed previously. This created even further pressure on this particular group.

It was with unseemly haste that the SWA Budget was rushed through, prior to the SA Budget which means that there are people in SWA who pay double the taxes that are paid in SA by their equivalents. What an incentive for someone to leave, or to stop someone from making a new life in SWA.

An example illustrated the differences that have been created in favour of the civil servant.

● A civil servant and his wife work for the Administration.

They receive a free house and medical aid and a month's leave.

His income - R14 000, tax - 1 980

Her income - R9 000, tax - 880

The tax total comes to 2 860 and the net income to R20 140.

● A couple with a small business private business, no medical aid or free house who work together have a joint income of R23 000 - tax 5 140. Their net income comes to R17 860.

● In SA a working couple may deduct R1 000 for medical expenses and R1 200 of the wife's income. Thus on R23 000 they would pay tax of R3 982 and have a net income of R19 108.

If one considers these figures the best off is the SWA civil servant, then the SA taxpayer and the worst off is the Southwester who happens to be a permanent resident in this country.

The motives of such taxation are seriously questioned and we would like to suggest that the Administrator General investigate the situation and remove this immoral legislation, the effect of which is to place permanent financial pressure on the born Southwesterners to leave the country.

NIGER

BRIEFS

WATER PLANT INAUGURATED--Niamey, 12 Apr (AFP)--A water treatment plant at Goudel, near Niamey was inaugurated on Saturday by the Nigerois minister of public works, Mr Moussanbako, in the presence of the ambassador of the FRG, Mr Harald Ganns. In his inaugural speech, the Nigerois minister pointed out that the Federal Republic contributed 3.500 million CFA (DM 34,300,000) out of the total cost of the factory which was 4.500 million CFA. Earlier on, Mr Harald Ganns recalled that the Niamey water factory is the biggest project carried out within the framework of Niger-German cooperation and that his country is presently assisting in water supply projects in the towns of Tahoua and Maradi. [Paris AFP in French 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH USSR--The DAILY STAR reports that the vice president, Dr Alex Ekweme, has reiterated Nigeria's position on the issue of interference in the internal affairs of one country by another. According to its story, the vice president declared that Nigeria was opposed to the violation of the territorial integrity of any country and that that has been the stand of the OAU. However, the vice president, who was speaking to the ambassador of the Soviet Union in his office, writes the STAR, expressed pleasure at the cordial relationship existing between Nigeria and the Soviet Union. The paper notes that the vice president told the ambassador that although Africa was a centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy, she would at the same time want to see the maintenance of peace in other parts of the world. The STAR further (?cites him as) telling the ambassador that he could not pretend to agree with the Soviet Union on the Afghanistan issue. It added that he had taken note of the assurance that the occupation of that country by Soviet troops was temporary. [Excerpt] [AB251950 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Mar 80 AB]

NORMALIZATION OF OIL SPILL AREA--All is said to be returning to normal in the five villages of the river state affected by the oil spillage 2 months ago. Spokesmen for the joint relief committee made up of the Nigerian National Petroleum Cooperation, Texaco and the Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment said that fishing activities had resumed in the area. He added that the supply of relief materials was continuing. The operation is said to have been carried out at approximately 4 million naira. Speaking to members of the committee who visited the area, the paramount chief expressed satisfaction at the relief efforts so far carried out. Some of the village heads however complained of inadequate medical care for their people. [Text] [AB150610 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Apr 80 AB]

LOAN FOR BORNO STATE--The Borno State Government has received a loan of over 130 million naira from the World Bank and the International Financial Agency to carry out a number of social projects. It has also signed another development loan agreement with the World Bank. [Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80 AB]

NIGERIAN-SUDANESE COOPERATION--Nigeria and Sudan are to cooperate in the area of water resources. Sudan is to assist Nigeria in the establishment and management of irrigation projects. She will also train Nigerians in various aspects of irrigation operations. This fact was made known in Lagos yesterday by the permanent secretary in the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Mr Nathaniel (Popoana), following a meeting he held with a Sudanese delegation. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

UNIONS OPPOSE ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 10 Mar 80 pp 28-29

[Text] Voting on an anti-strike law presented a challenge to Upper Volta's Government and the belligerent unions, in the most "agitated" country of Africa where unions are highly respected. The battle started last January with the initiative of Gen Sanjoule Lamizana's government proposing a law restricting the right to strike. For the time being it seems that the battle is turning in favor of workers. Confronted with a wave of protest and anger among workers in the public and private sectors, the government had to retire its proposal for the time being, undoubtedly, in hopes that a more favorable moment will appear. But the whole affair is far from forgotten. The unions' zealotness in working to defeat "an anti-democratic and anti-worker" bill meets with the government's zeal to prevent "the current of unruliness" from overrunning the country. Workers seem determined to bring the bill to a definite end. It would, according to them, progressively erode benefits gained on 3 January 1966 (a popular uprising led by unions, which ended in the fall of President Maurice Yameogo).

The bill proposed to eliminate the right to strike for professional and high-ranking government employees, military and para-military personnel, justice department employees and others. It proposed the "organization" of the right to strike by implementation of committees and negotiation councils under the supreme rule of the government's leader, who could then decide on the question of a strike after the issue had been voted. The bill also included sanctions (dismissal and incarceration) against those who would not comply. This bill had no trouble breaking records for unpopularity.

On 3 January, before the bill was even presented to the National Assembly, the unions were unanimously against it. While meeting in Ouagadougou to celebrate Yameogo's fall, militants from the four Upper Volta unions (National Confederation of Upper Volta Workers CNTV; Upper Volta Organization of Free Unions OVSL; Union of Upper Volta Workers USTV; Upper Volta Union Confederation CSV) declared their determination to oppose a vote on the government's bill. Four days later, responding to a call from the CSV, many workers went on a 24 hour protest strike.

During the meeting organized on that day, when public and para-public services, commercial, educational, health and telecommunication sectors were paralyzed, union leaders warned the government and threatened to take more radical measures if the bill was ratified by the Parliament, where the president's party has 37 seats of a total of 57.

Despite virtual certainty that the bill would be ratified by the Parliament, the government backed down.

Any other attitude would have been catastrophic, pushing the country to a chaotic situation. But it is hard to believe that Lamizana's government already undergoing a crisis of authority, would agree to be defeated and accept the definite withdrawal of a bill on which it seems to have gambled its credibility--already quite challenged.

Last year, in order to put a stop to union demands, the government made an attempt at firmness. The health union called a strike of emergency and surveillance services to obtain payment of indemnities; five CSV union branches went on strike to obtain satisfaction on demands regarding relocation and integration in respective services; government employees demonstrated to ask for a fast application of reforms concerning public employment; the entire working population asked for a 25 percent increase in Purchasing power. The government ignored the demands, threatened, withheld payment of salaries, arrested union members for insults against the government and liberated them after a 7 day strike. All this happened without violence.

It's an astonishing country, where freedom is not limited to vote once every seven years for the privilege to be maintained in the sad condition of citizen subjected to an autocratic power. However, a small and very poor country cannot afford the expensive luxury of loosing several tens of thousands of hours a year. Even in the name of the defense for democracy and freedom.

"We have to go on strike to put an end to degradation of living and working conditions," say the unions. Upper Volta's workers refuse to pay alone for a 15-year long policy of austerity. They are denouncing nepotism, waste and swindling by numerous government employees who speculate in business and real estate as well as embezzle. The head of state himself does not hide his concern over "serious insufficiencies, even deficiencies at the government level, the erosion of hierarchic authority, vanishing of professional integrity and sense of honesty."

But this undeniable sincerity is not sufficient to appease the increasing criticism of the unions. President Lamizana argues about budgetary constraints. Upper Volta is poor, it is true. The "old general" does not hesitate in accusing the unions--which in his eyes are privileged--the "new urban feudal classes." He places them in opposition to the real country: farmers, breeders and manual workers, who are reduced to the sole role of taxpayers and, secondarily of voters."

The bill stands between aggressive unions and a government ready to compromise but not ready to give up on anything essential. Imagination seems to have dried up in a desert of invectives, threats and recriminations. Upper Volta's authorities don't like to use force, but cannot resist the temptation to try it. Why don't they put a stop to their adversaries' criticism by rising up to their country? Example is more influential than threat. Undoubtedly Upper Volta's people, whose reputation as eager workers is legendary, would appreciate this. And it is hard to understand how workers "who earned through struggles the right to look into public affairs and to give their opinions on the way the country is led," would take the risk of bringing anarchy to the country through unreasonable demands, thus leaving the authorities with retaliatory feeling.

But for the time being, the initiative is in the hands of the government. Will it bring the bill again before the parliament when it meets again next month?

The Ghost

Is Maurice Yameogo officially rehabilitated? Many Upper Volta people wonder after seeing the former president's name on the list of members of the national office of the National Union for Defense of the Democracy (UNDD), whose first congress was held in Ouagadougou from 25 to 27 January 1980.

The former president, stripped of his civil rights, was living in practical seclusion in Kudugu, after being ousted from power by popular uprising on 3 January 1966. Deprived of freedom of speech, he inspired and financed a political party (UNDD) led by his son Herman. He must have been comforted to see that his popularity had not suffered too much after the brilliant results obtained by the UNDD during the legislative elections and the very honorable score of its candidate for the presidential elections in 1978, Macave Uedraogo--who had General Lamizana run for a second ballot. It is then understandable that President Maurice had problems keeping quiet, as he was advised to do by Upper Volta's president.

A series of deals including essentially former allies of Yameogo who supported Lamizana during the presidential elections followed. During an initial meeting "President Maurice" succeeded in obtaining vague promises from the "old general" who however mentioned again his wish to see him keeping quiet. But from then on it became almost impossible for he got elected 10th assistant secretary to the propaganda ministry.

Officially Yameogo has not been rehabilitated, he still has not recovered his civil rights. But the spectacular visit at Kudugu from president Lamizana and the hugs they gave to one another in front of the prime minister Dr Joseph Conombo and the president of the National Assembly Gerard Kango Uedaogo are strong signs of a definite return on the political scene for the former president.

8924

CSO: 4400

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Apr 80 p 14

[Article by Henry Maasdorp in "On Sunday"]

[Text] The liberty of journalists in this country to act in accordance with their view of the principles of their profession, thinking and deciding for themselves, has had its ups and downs. And there have been a number of career victims of the Government bullying and interference that Mr Michael Hartnack, outgoing president of the Guild of Journalists, described at the Guild's recent congress.

One of them, indeed, has been the man who opened the congress--the Minister of Information and Tourism, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira.

In his younger days, after a short teaching career, Mr Shamuyarira joined African Newspapers, managed by the Paver brothers. In 1959, at the age of about 30, he became editor-in-chief of the group.

I recall his telling me about this time, gently and quite rightly, that I under-estimated the strength of African nationalism.

He had sharp differences with his management on the question, as he relates in his book "Crisis in Rhodesia" (published by Andre Deutsch).

In 1962 he published the contents of a letter which had come into the hands of Mr Joshua Nkomo, who passed it on to Mr Shamuyarira.

In his book Mr Shamuyarira describes this letter as the first direct evidence anyone had had to substantiate accusations that a certain African trade unionist was receiving support from industrialists--"some stories said...from the Labour Minister himself"--to enrol African voters.

"Since ZAPU had declared that the Africans should not enrol as voters and should boycott elections held under the 1961 Constitution which the party rejected, the letter was an important document and I published it against the wishes of the management.

"Police took me to court to demand that I reveal how I had acquired the letter. When I refused to say, I was charged with contempt of court. The next day two ZAPU officials volunteered the information and I was released.

"But I had received no support from my own management on my stand on not revealing sources; this, coupled with my discontent on policy matters... forced me to resign."

Mr Shamuyarira was not the first Rhodesian journalist to be penalised for refusing to disclose a source in court, nor the last.

Prison

One recalls Mr John Parker, of the Sunday Mail, who went to prison for doggedly refusing to tell who had given him copies of "confidential" memoranda estimating the likely effects of sanctions, which the Government responsible for UDI, preferred to brush aside.

Other examples of careers crippled or disrupted by pressures against the integrity and independence of the news media could be cited.

It is in the light of the perennial tendency to exert these pressures that one turns to the Minister's speech, as reported in this newspaper last week. (Unfortunately I was not able to listen to the address.)

From one point of view, the Minister was simply stating the facts. It is perfectly true that Zimbabwe has moved out of the political solar system, so to speak, in which Rhodesia existed: that it is now orbiting a centre of gravity in the black-ruled middle of Africa.

But journalists could be expected to reflect this fact of life without being told to. The events that make news are where power and activity are, and the power and major share of significant activity are with and among a black nationalist Government and a black nation.

Mr Shamuyarira, however, lays it rather heavily on the line in his capacity of Minister.

Black North

"We are now entering the black north. This is no longer a European country. It is going to be a black man's country. So I urge the Press to look to the north and not to the south."

It is appropriate to observe that somebody would be sure to find fault with the principle of the thing--there might even be remarks about "racism"--if it were said: "We are now entering the white south. This is no longer an African country. It is going to be a white man's country. So I urge the Press to look to the south and not to the north."

The Minister said later in his speech: "I would urge you not to wait and see but to take active steps yourselves now to project the new Zimbabwe."

At the same time the new Zimbabwe Government expected balanced, objective reporting of facts.

Balanced, objective reporting--but within Government guidelines? Is there not a contradiction here? To spell it out: Should the newsman look over his shoulder before deciding on the relative importance and interest of items of news and comment which come to him from north, south, east and west?

The journalist must be free to make up his own mind, subject to ordinary civil and criminal law. Liberty of expression--it is guaranteed by our Constitution, short of states of emergency and accompanying Acts of Parliament, and Mr Mugabe has said that "we intend to uphold these fundamental rights and freedoms to the full"--can mean nothing less than that.

CSO: 4420

JUSTICE UNABLE TO SPEED UP RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Apr 80 p 5

[Text]

HUNDREDS of martial law prisoners—most of them ZANLA guerillas or ZANU (PF) supporters—are set to celebrate Independence Day behind bars.

For the overworked Ministry of Justice will not be able to release all the prisoners qualifying for the special amnesty by April 19.

The pardon for politically-motivated offenders was announced by the Governor three weeks ago.

Lord Soames' spokesman Mr Nick Fenn, said "Some hundreds but less than a thousand" would be freed.

He stressed the amnesty did not apply to common law criminals tried under martial law for convenience.

Mr Fenn said the Governor hoped all the prisoners would be out by Independence Day.

But Mr M. F. Garnett, Secretary for Justice, said this was impossible.

"Some have been let out already," he said. "There are hundreds left in. We won't know exactly how

many are to be freed until we've looked at each case.

"But they won't all be out by Independence Day.

"We've got to go through hundreds of court records to see who qualifies for a pardon.

"A lot of the records are in shorthand. We must find the shorthand writer who took the notes during the case and have them transcribed.

"It's not really difficult — just very time-consuming."

He added: "We're moving as fast as possible but there are many grey areas — many borderline cases.

"If a prisoner is in for carrying a gun it's obvious that he qualifies for a pardon and will be released.

But if he's in for malicious damage to property we must look at what he damaged and what his intention was. If it was an attack on a

political opponent, he qualifies.

"He may have robbed, stole cattle or burnt down someone's house as a terrorist.

"We must look at the intentions — if they are politically motivated, they qualify.

Obviously, a lot of people committed crimes and claimed political motives without actually having any.

"This is why the task of freeing these prisoners assumes such enormous proportions."

Mr Garnett said the cut and dried cases were being freed as quickly as possible.

"We don't want any of these people in prison," he stressed.

ZANU (PF) spokesman Justin Nyoka said: "I can't comment because I have no information that the prisoners will still be held during Independence Day."

AIM OFFICIAL NGCOBO INTERVIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 80 p 7

[Report on interview with Archibald Ngcobo, date and place not given]

[Text]

ACTING peacefully and within the laws of Zimbabwe, the Asanian Independence Movement hoped to bring together all bodies interested in reform in South Africa, the movement's acting president, Mr Archibald Ngcobo, said last week.

Interviewed in Gatooma, where the movement has its provisional headquarters, Mr Ngcobo said that "already the dust of revolution in that country (South Africa) is up as a result of the masses' victory in this country".

Without doing anything to prejudice the State of Zimbabwe or its relations with South Africa, the movement would "do anything within the law to fan the liberation struggle as such in South Africa", he said.

Mr Ngcobo, who was the publicity and information secretary for Mr James Chikerema's Zimbabwe Democratic Party in the recent election, said he had not officially broken his ties with the ZDP. However, he would do so when AIM was fully constituted.

A Xhosa by descent, although he was born in this country in the early 1950s, he said he had been imprisoned in Khami maximum security prison near Bulawayo for five years between 1973 and 1978, having been found

guilty of recruiting young men for guerilla training. He was arrested near the Botswana border, he said, and also charged with attempting to leave the country illegally.

He said the ideals of his movement were directed only at effecting peaceful change. This included the maintenance of dialogue with the South African Government.

Mr Ngcobo said there were guerillas of the South African ANC here, but they had been picked up by Rhodesian security forces as long ago as 1968. He said 17 had been with him in Khami maximum security prison, where three or four had died.

He said as recently as 10 days ago, prisoners released from Khami under the terms of the general amnesty programme had reported that 18 remained in prison. Inquiries were being made with the Ministry of Justice, to discover whether they would be released and possibly returned to South Africa.

A spokesman for the Governor, Lord Soames, confirmed that 18 men imprisoned as ANC guerillas, remained in jail. He said, however, that it was the Governor's intention to have the men released under the amnesty programme. This would "almost certainly" happen before independence.

ZIMBABWE

WHITE-BLACK RELATIONS IMPROVE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Apr 80 p 15

[Article by Tarcie Munaku]

[Text] With majority rule and independence now a reality, closer relations were being forged between white and black Rhodesians.

Of the whites interviewed last week, many expressed a genuine willingness to stay, on condition "things do not go chaotic."

Very noticeable was the fund of goodwill among most blacks who tended to forgive but not to forget their past experiences under white rule. Fears of a black backlash appeared to have been dispelled as whites resigned themselves to live under the government of Mr Mugabe who in the past had been branded as Marxist.

"This is my country as much as any black Zimbabwean. I intend to stay here because I have no other home. Everything that means my life is staked in this country. I have a family, house, property, pension, an inexplicable attachment to this country of my birth," said 63-year-old Mr Robin Macklin, a retired civil servant from Greendale.

However, most blacks felt that whites should now readily accept them as equals in spite of cultural differences. Coupled with that should be the acknowledgement that blacks were also capable of running the country.

"Our white brothers should realise that we are not the inferior race they tried to make of us...we are all one nation where no one race or tribe is more superior than the other," said Mr Leonard Zuze, a bank clerk from Highfield.

With their newly-found self-determination, blacks felt free to express their feelings without fear of "courting the white man's wrath." This freedom has at times been abused by black youths openly taunting whites in streets, hotels, and other places.

"We are the new bosses, the whites have had their time. If they cannot live with us, let them leave the country. We can manage without them," said a noisy group of young Africans who claimed to be university students.

The verbal attack was directed at two elderly white men at a city bar who had courteously asked them to speak in low tones.

However adults were more accomodating and less vindictive. "As long as they do not exploit us in jobs it would be a good thing to live with whites. After all, they have a right to live in this country," said an old carpenter, Mr Benias Rukarwa.

Although the Western-type life appealed to most blacks, the general feeling was that they would not discard their culture. The more educated and better paid blacks now see dreams of owning houses in former white suburbs coming true.

All their hopes now hinge on immediate salary increases, a thing which has been impressed upon the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

"Since merit will be the criteria, we will have to receive the same salaries as our white counterparts. As there will be no discrimination in the issue of bonds by financial institutions, it will be easier for us to buy houses, cars and to get into business," said 23-year-old Shepherd Chiku, a trainee draughtsman.

CSO: 4420

MILITARY TO TAKE OVER GWAAI RECEPTION CENTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 80 p 13

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees had "no previous advice" about a Government decision that the Ministry of Defence would take over Gwaai River Mine reception centre, a UNHCR spokesman said yesterday.

The Ministry of Defence is using the centre for the repatriation of "special refugees" — ZIPRA military personnel from Zambia.

Mr Ray Fell, a U.N. spokesman, said stocks and equipment from the centre would be sent to reception centres at Toronto, near Umtali, and a new one to be established at Nyamapanda. Equipment from the former reception centre, Tegwani, near Plumtree, would also be sent to the Mozambique border.

The Ministry take-over of the Gwaai River Mine centre was discussed at a

"co-ordination" meeting with the Department of Social Affairs in Salisbury on Tuesday morning, he said.

"We went into the question because the centre was established for the repatriation of refugees and not military personnel," he said.

"But it has been decided that the military authorities will take over Gwaai River Mine centre and it is not totally outside our mandate. We were not previously advised. It has been done and we have no comment to make on it."

He said it was known that the centre was being considered as a reception area for 5 000 military personnel.

Figures given to the U.N. High Commission indicated there were still about 40 000 refugees in Zambia.

This estimate included 5 000 aged and disabled, and 17 000 children.

STANDSTILL

On the resumption of repatriation of refugees by the UNHCR jointly with the Department of Social Affairs, Mr Fell

said: "Everything is at a standstill until the end of the month."

But within a fortnight there could be a decision on whether the temporary refugee transit camp at Livingstone could be used as a health and immigration check point for refugees when the repatriation was resumed.

APPROACHES

There had already been approaches "at local level" between authorities at Victoria Falls and Livingstone as to whether Rhodesian officials could carry out the routine checks at the Livingstone camp. Agreement to this would, however, have to be an inter-government decision, he said.

The children would not be brought home until the end of the school year.

The aged and disabled would be the last to be brought home. "They will require specialised transport and reception facilities," he said.

They might even be brought home by air, to save the three days' journey by surface transport from their camp at Solwezi, Mr Fell said.

EEC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NATION'S ECONOMIC ROLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Apr 80 p 11

[Text]

THE FUTURE of Rhodesia will be crucial not only for its people, but also for Africa and Europe, and the eyes of both continents will be focused on this country after independence.

This is the view of Mr Claude Cheysson, Development Commissioner for the European Economic Community.

He told reporters before leaving Salisbury for Maputo yesterday, that like many Rhodesians many Europeans "have known exile, jail and the need to return home with arms in hand to liberate" their own countries.

"But the reasons for the deep involvement of Europe in the future success of Zimbabwe go far beyond that.

"As I told the Deputy Prime Minister (Mr Simon Msanda), his colleagues, but also the Prime Minister (Mr Mugabe) himself, you must make a success here. This is crucial.

"It is crucial for the people of Zimbabwe of course. It is crucial for the region, and God knows that until recently everyone in the world was talking about destabilisation and misery in this region. Turn it into a success," said Mr Cheysson.

"It is therefore essential for Africa. It should be an inspiration for your southern neighbour to demonstrate what people that are determined to succeed can do freely in an independent manner in a multiracial society."

Mr Cheysson stressed that Europe needed to see Zimbabwe set a positive example because unlike the United States, Europeans were more dependent upon good, friendly, structured relations between north and south, between industrialised and developing nations.

"Now Zimbabwe will be a unique example. No colony has ever come to independence with such potential, with such an advanced structure for development."

Bearing this optimism in mind Mr Cheysson, flanked by Mr Msanda and Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information and Tourism, said the European Community and European Governments were anxious to help and contribute to a successful future in Zimbabwe.

The EEC's European Development Fund is to provide aid for reconstruction in rural areas and funds for a

joint programme to curb foot and mouth disease in this country and Botswana.

The EEC will also continue to support the efforts of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in repatriating Rhodesians still outside the country. Food will be provided to the Government for free distribution to those who have already returned, but have yet to put their lives together again.

Turning to Rhodesia's application to join the Lome Convention, the trade and aid pact between the EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, Mr Cheysson said membership would provide "facilities in terms of financing and access to our markets which I hope will be used to the best here."

The convention guarantees free access,

duty free and quota free, for all products from this country to the EEC, the largest market in the world.

On financing, the European Development Fund provides, in global terms, 80 percent of its money in grants and 20 percent in 40 year loans bearing 1 percent interest. Allocation depends on the state of development in each country.

Asked how long it would take before Rhodesia was afforded full membership of the Lome Convention, Mr Cheysson said that after negotiations and ratification by the EEC Governments he hoped the treaty would be signed in Salisbury in the spring of 1981.

He doubted that any member State in the EEC would dare to block the application, which will be submitted by the ACP countries.

ECONOMIC GROWTH PROSPECTS TERMED 'EXCELLENT'

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

WITH the removal of sanctions and with a government which will uphold and encourage the concepts of the free enterprise system, the new Zimbabwe should have "excellent prospects" for significant economic growth, said the chairman of Export Credit Insurance Corporation, Mr L. P. Normand, in his annual report this week.

"The underlying foundations have been well laid and are there to be built upon," said Mr Normand.

The future prospects for growth of the Corporation are intimately linked to the economic confidence of the country and to the ability of industry to continue to provide products acceptable as to quality and quantity, so that they will remain in demand in foreign markets.

"The removal of sanctions, when fully implemented by all the countries with whom we expect to trade, is likely to place a different emphasis on the Corporation's underwriting credit insurance for export transactions.

"There will be a broadening of our underwriting of commercial risks as more companies in foreign markets become involved in trading with Zimbabwe," said Mr Normand.

In the year to December 31, investment income increased 8 percent to \$101 054 and there was a pre-tax profit of \$356 013. The after-tax profit, including the balance brought forward, was \$282 815.

IMPROVEMENT

During the year there was a 16 percent growth in the volume of exports credit insured, and a 12 percent increase in premium income.

The company insured exports worth \$292.2 million and earned premium income of \$1 301 000 compared with \$253.8 million and \$1 161 000 million in 1978.

"The claims paid experience improved, with the reduction in transfer delay claims from countries undergoing a critical shortage of foreign currency and lower commercial claims in respect of losses incurred in South Africa."

During the year, in view of the level of business and considering possible growth, \$341 000 from general reserves was capitalised and bonus shares issued to existing shareholders to increase the paid-up capital to \$500 000.

ARABS SOUND OUT INVESTMENT POTENTIAL

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

MIDDLE EAST money is trying to find a home in this country. A representative of an Arabian consortium is holding talks with the Zimbabwe Government and private sector on avenues of investment.

First priority for the group is in social services, in the construction of schools, housing and hospitals, says Mr S. A. Mutawi, managing director of Lenateco, a London-based financial and economic consultancy company.

This is part of an alliance of 12 Arab-funded companies who work through the London money market. Mr Mutawi was briefed by the consortium to sound out investment and trade prospects in this country.

So far he has seen bankers, industrialists, private sector organisations and is scheduled to see officials of the Ministry of Finance as well as Commerce and Industry.

"Your country is seen as the future centre for business throughout Africa", Mr Mutawi says, "especially now that

people are getting nervous of South Africa."

A Jordanian, he describes Rhodesia and Middle East States as all being similar Third World countries.

"Development initially there has been centred on labour intensive projects and the same is true here. We want to set up numerous small schemes. Huge developments can be done at inter-Government level or by the large conglomerates."

His consortium covers a multitude of businesses and aims at complete designing, consultancy, accounting, building and financing of every project undertaken. Depending on the nature of the work different branches are brought in to work.

Arab businessmen are interested in importing our mineral and agricultural goods, he says. "But we look at it on a reciprocal basis and see what you can import from us."

Despite the emphasis in this country being on small-scale projects, several big schemes have been carried out in the Arab world by the group. These include a \$10 million hospital in Iraq and the entire handling of the \$50 million construction of the Amman Trade Fair.

COMMERCE-INDUSTRY MINISTER DAVID SMITH INTERVIEWED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Mar 80 pp 1, 17

[Text] Fingaz: Is the government planning to do anything to protect Rhodesian business from unfair competition from abroad now that sanctions have been lifted?

Smith: Well, you see, I'm still trying to find my feet in this Ministry. As you know, I only took office a few days ago and, officially, I don't take full responsibility until I've been sworn in after independence. So it would be wrong for me to make any pronouncements on future policy. But I would just like to say this, local industry has competed favourably in the past and I have a feeling they will continue to do so.

Fingaz: Will there be any change in the pattern of allocating foreign currency for imports and, if so, which industries will be affected?

Smith: You know that foreign currency is a scarce commodity and that the country is still suffering from the balance of payment situation. While there may be some variation, there is one priority that will have to be attended to and that's the small, emergent businessman. But overall, this ministry is limited in the amount of foreign currency it has to distribute and I would have to look at this very carefully before making any announcements.

Fingaz: Does the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have any other plans to help emergent businessmen?

Smith: Well, again one has to study this. You know I have only just taken up my position and at this stage, I am unable to elaborate on the points I have made.

Fingaz: Will the government encourage local businesses to undertake large capital investment projects such as the electrification of the railways even if it means getting inferior products?

Smith: First, I would say that I don't believe that our quality is inferior. I think we've proved it because we've competed with the outside world. We've

been producing commodities in this country which are second to none and which competed favourably in other parts (of the world) under sanctions conditions. So I don't see local businesses being jeopardised in any way. In fact, (competition) may even help them and trade links will be much easier to negotiate now that sanctions are gone.

Fingaz: What particular part of the economy do you think requires attention?

Smith: There must be some emphasis and assistance given to the replacement of machinery, but again I must warn people that this will be governed by the amount of foreign currency available to meet all demands.

Fingaz: Is there one particular industry that will get preference?

Smith: No. We have proper procedures and we have a priorities committee. (Foreign currency allocations) will be given strictly in the national interest.

Fingaz: What led you to accept a position in Mr. Mugabe's cabinet in the first place?

Smith: I was invited to join on the basis that it would give confidence to the business sector.

Fingaz: Are there any second doubts?

Smith: No. I never have second doubts in any decision I make because I make them after careful consideration.

Fingaz: There were lots of rumours, especially during the Lancaster House Conference, that there was a split between you and Mr. Ian Smith. Does your acceptance of this position in the Government indicate that there is a rift between you and the RF?

Smith: There is absolutely no rift between us on a personal or a political basis.

Fingaz: Have any of your new cabinet colleagues approached you for advice because you are the senior cabinet member?

Smith: Well, I'd hate to say I'm the senior cabinet member, but I get on well with them and, yes, several of them have approached me and we've had useful discussions and I find them pragmatic.

Fingaz: Now for the big question, when is petrol rationing going to be removed?

Smith: Well, I don't want to disillusion any one but the balance of payment is the main problem. So at this stage I cannot see any great relaxation in our petrol rationing system.

Fingaz: What about trade with South Africa, is that going to change in any way? Is the emphasis going to be shifted to the north away from the south?

Smith: We are part of Africa and I suppose we'll trade wherever we can. I believe we are tied to our situation in Southern Africa and I don't see us moving our trade from South Africa.

Fingaz: Do you have anything more you want to say to the business community?

Smith: Well, the message I'd like to pass on is one of confidence and I believe that we will have a stable future now that the war is over and sanctions removed.

Fingaz: Mr. Smith, thank you.

CSO: 4420

EGYPTIAN INTEREST IN TRADE RELATIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Bilateral trade discussions of long-term importance and significance were conducted this week in Salisbury by Egypt's ambassador to Zambia, His Excellency Taha El Farnawany.

The medium of exchange for the trade between Egypt and Zimbabwe, both pressed for hard currency, is visualized as a non-currency not yet specified, "something that can be negotiated," according to the ambassador.

Dr. Farnawany has been exploring the interchange of Egyptian long-fibre cotton; assembled cars, possibly the Fiat 1.6 litre and the VW Passat; industrial and agricultural products; certain textiles; and most importantly--oil--in return for Rhodesian short-fibre cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco, meat, steel, wood flooring and furniture, textiles, and mining products.

Prospects are bright, though no agreements have yet been signed. "We didn't receive any demands, we didn't offer anything," His Excellency elaborated, "after independence we can discuss these problems." Before sanctions, the Nile was far away, "but now the two countries are able to negotiate trade transactions and economic relations."

Egypt is looking most favourably upon joint ventures with Zimbabwe in such sectors as vitamins, cosmetics, and medicines, but joint ventures with South Africa will not be considered until such time as that country's racial policies are ameliorated, he said.

In regard to oil, the quantity and price, Dr. Farnawany is naturally not committing his government.

"We have the freedom to propose our price within the framework of our economic relations and commercial interests," he stressed.

"I can't speculate at this time what the payment in non-currency will be. It depends upon the offer which we are going to receive...we are looking for every preferential treatment in regard to Egypt."

The Egyptian government is also proposing cultural exchanges, scholarships, and tourism. A trade delegation to the Bulawayo fair is anticipated in May and an official exhibition is planned next year when there will be more time to prepare.

CSO: 4420

CARTOON VIEWS SA EXCLUSION FROM INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Apr 80 p 7

[Text]



"Well, let's face it, we wouldn't have been the life and soul of the party!"

MAJOR REORGANIZATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Colin Blair]

[Text] Zimbabwe may have its first black Mayor by the end of this year, after a major restructuring of local government in the country.

By the end of this year all former black townships in municipal and town council areas will have been absorbed, giving blacks majority representation on all councils according to the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr. Eddison Zvobgo.

Although the formula for representation on Salisbury City Council has not been decided, sources say the ratio could be 13 councillors from the existing municipal wards plus 15 to 16 councillors from new wards to be formed within the former black townships.

This would come about by reducing from two to one the representation on the existing wards.

A Ministry spokesman explained that fresh municipal elections in October this year would set the pattern for the composition of municipal and town councils. Representatives of the newly-incorporated black urban areas would be elected to councils "and share in local government administration."

He described the move as "part of a new pattern of change."

Pattern

At a recent meeting between the Minister and the Local Government Association, this new pattern for development in the immediate future was agreed, and the Minister was assured of the full co-operation of councils as they were now.

The spokesman said the run-up to the October elections would follow the same pattern in all municipalities and town councils.

The new boundaries for the local authority areas, including the black residential suburbs, would be fixed soon, and councils, in consultation with the Ministry, would fix the ward structure and the future composition of the individual councils.

The changes in ward structure would ensure a majority of blacks in all future councils.

"The new Government has asked that this exercise should be started now and that all arrangements leading to the elections should be completed as soon as possible.

"In order to meet the Government's requirements, local authorities are planning to introduce as few changes as possible to the existing ward structures," the spokesman said.

Certain amendments to the Urban Councils Act were needed to allow the changes, and an amending Bill for this purpose would be sent to Parliament soon after independence.

Voters' Roll

New voters' rolls are to be prepared, and should be ready before the end of July. The basis for these rolls will be the present franchise qualifications as contained in the Urban Councils Act.

This, generally speaking, stipulates that an owner or lessee of property and his spouse who are over the age of 21 may have a vote.

Once the new voters' rolls are prepared, arrangements will be made to call for nominations of councillors about a month before the October elections.

"It is envisaged that all existing councillors in municipal and town councils will retire on the day before the elections. This will pave the way for the formation of new councils after the elections," the spokesman said.

He said there was a problem concerning the position of some councillors from the period when municipal elections were normally held, in August, until the October elections.

The normal August elections will be cancelled.

"All councillors will be free to seek re-election in October," he said.

Asked to comment on the size of municipal councils in future, the spokesman said it would be the wish of the Government and all councils to keep the number of councillors as small as possible, "commensurate with the need for efficient functioning of council and its committees."

The spokesman added: "It is likely that this can be achieved, and undue escalation prevented, by reducing the number of representatives of wards as far as possible to one councillor for each ward."

The Ministry realised that the new proposals would entail a considerable amount of administrative work and "many more meetings of councils and council committees."

Commenting on the position of area boards which have been created in many municipal and town councils throughout the country, the spokesman said the Ministry did not expect many changes in their composition.

"But, because they will enjoy direct representation on future municipal councils, some of their functions might be reviewed to remove some of the complicated and time-consuming consultative procedures," he said.

Asked whether the "new pattern of change" would lead to the installation of the country's first black mayors, before the end of the year, the spokesman said this was "more than likely."

But it would depend on the wishes of each council, individually, when the first meetings took place after the elections.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIST SAYS NATIONALIZATION OF MINING 'NOT FEASIBLE'

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The "wholesale nationalisation" of the mining industry in Zimbabwe is not a feasible proposition and, to a large extent, the new Government will need the private investor to meet the aspirations of its nationals and maintain political stability, said the Chamber of Mines' economist, Mr Zivaishe Ratisai, in a Chamber newsletter.

"Close co-operation between the industry and Government will be essential, and greater Government involvement with the industry can be anticipated," he said.

After the "hectic play" on the political scene leading up to the election, it is essential to look objectively at the possible future of the mining industry, taking into account the new political set-up. "Predictions are inherently faulty, but general trends can be established," said Mr Ratisai.

The major source of conflict between new governments and private industry in Third World countries was to be found in attempts to reconcile national objectives of private (often foreign) business interests.

"The overriding concern of national governments is the continued development of their countries and the flow of the benefits of that development to their nationals," said Mr Ratisai.

"Provision of employment for the nationals, generation of adequate surpluses to fuel expanding development, involvement of nationals in the decision-making process and the supply of revenue for government through taxation and increased control of economic life by nationals are some of the important concerns of national governments, and through these means can government satisfy the aspirations of their people."

He said that ranged against these were the objectives of private investors whose major concern is the generation of profit. "However, these positions are not irreconcilable."

Ever-Rising

Mr Ratisai went on to say that ever-rising investment costs characterising the mining industry made it impossible for governments totally to nationalise the mining industry.

"Multinational corporations have access to the essential capital and governments will rely heavily on such companies," he said.

"Further, multinationals have access to labour of various skills which are lacking in developing countries during the initial phase of independence.

"This is a critical factor and co-operation between the industry and government is essential to train nationals in the various skills of the mining industry. The private investors, by co-operating in this process, will enhance their image in host countries thus safeguarding their investments."

CSO: 4420

RESTORATION OF NATIONAL BEEF HERD VIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Apr 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, has predicted that it will take farmers and ranchers between four and six years to restore the national beef herd in the tribal areas to its former strength. While the beef industry was experiencing a "tough time" it was far from being a crisis situation.

In an interview with the Herald, the Minister expressed confidence in beef production and said it had a good future in this country.

He said white farmers were turning more to beef production and in the TTLs the situation had improved "enormously" in recent months.

Mr Norman said the beef industry—despite of the destruction of the national herd in the war—was not in a "crisis" situation.

"We are in a tight situation, but we have been in a lot tighter situations in the past 15 years and we have come through," he said.

Stock theft, which he described as the scourge of white farmers, would start to diminish rapidly now that the war had ended.

Regarding the national herd and the effects the war had on it, he said these had to be looked on in two ways. There was the African herd, which provided a large reservoir of breeding for the rest of the country, and the European herd.

Mr Norman said the African herd had been depleted by a third—about a million head of cattle—through tick-borne diseases due to the lack of dipping, and to acts of violence.

"I suggest that it is a bigger blow to the black man than to his white counterpart.

"To the black man not only is beef a source of food; it is also a status symbol, a reserve bank, a bridal price and also the motive power on his farm. It pulls his wagons and his patchcoats.

"If he loses a beast, he has lost everything."

The Minister said it would take between four and six years to restore the former numbers of cattle back to the TTL farmers.

The commercial ranching herd had been depleted by about 750 000, which he described as a "severe check".

Mr Norman said white ranchers were being encouraged to restore this balance, to get the herd back to about a million head of cattle. The off-take from these would

not only increase the internal market but also provide more exports.

He said the sales and slaughter of beef were going at a "pretty steady level".

"In order to meet exports there have been some brief periods of restriction on the local market.

"We may have a tight supply situation for a short while, but I don't think we are ever going to be in a serious situation over beef."

He said indications were that ranchers were going back to cattle production. There was an advantage in the increased schedules and improved transport charges, but "we have got to restore the profitability even more".

"I think we are going to have to increase the schedules again next year."

The Minister said he would like to have an annual increase of prices paid to producers, and this increase could more or less be built into the cost of living in this country as a whole.

CONSUMER

"Somewhere along the line this will have to be passed to the consumer — Government cannot absorb the difference."

He said farmers waited four years before the last increase paid to beef producers. "Where we come short is that we keep the lid too firmly placed for too long — and then it blows off."

"I would like to see moderate increases in all beef production at regular intervals and not massive hikes at irregular intervals."

"You (the consumer) cannot absorb a 20 to 25 percent increase in the basic cost of living in one throw straight."

He said that although nobody liked increased costs, if they were moderate they could be absorbed.

DIFFERENCE

The Minister said all governments like to produce cheap food, but the difference between imported costs and local costs of production had to be watched very carefully.

"You have got to be very careful that the gap doesn't just grow and grow, otherwise you get a tremendous imbalance — other industrial countries have got a terrible imbalance," he said.

The Government could either pay the difference or ask the consumer to make a contribution. If the Government did not pay the difference, the farmer had to go under eventually.

Mr Norman described Rhodesia as basically an agricultural country. "I think we have to be very careful that we have policies which promote firm expansion in agriculture."

Regearing the country for cattle production would be costly, "but it can be done, and it will be done".

ZANU CALLS FOR REPLACEMENT OF ENGLISH NAMES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] ZANU yesterday urged the Government to replace English names for towns, streets, and rivers, with Shona or Ndebele names, before Independence Day.

The publicity secretary, Mr James Dzvova, said the Government should introduce some "cosmetic changes" pertaining to the use of "more acceptable African place names."

He suggested these changes: Salisbury (Harare); Enkeldoorn (Chivu); Victoria Falls (Masiyatunya); Chatsworth (Makaure); Featherstone (Masarirambi); Marandellas (Marondera); Umtali (Mutare); Umvuma (Mvuma); Wankie (Wange); Selukwe (Shurugwe); Gwelo (Gweru); Sipolilo (Chipuriro); Sinoia (Chinhoi); Belingwe (Mberengwe); Ummiati (Munyati); Chibi (Chivi); Buhera (Uhera); Mashaba (Mashava); Chilimanzi (Chirimuhanzu); Ummiati River (Munyati River); Umsweswe River (Muzvezve River); Sabi River (Save River); Hunyani River (Mhanyame River); Makambusi River (Mukuvisi River); Lundi River (Runde River); Devuli River (Dewure River); Sabakwe River (Zivagwe River); and Umfuli River (Mupfure River).

Mr Dzvova also said the following towns should be renamed: Fort Victoria; Hartley; Plumtree; Melsetter; Hunters Road; Bromley; Melfort; Mount Darwin and Darwendale. He did not suggest alternative names for these.

"ZANU appeals to the present Government to appoint a commission of inquiry which will go into the matter of place names as a matter of urgency," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL PLANT STRIKE--About 600 workers yesterday went on strike at Rodia Chemical Industries in Msasa, Salisbury, demanding that they be paid over-time money some of which was said to date back to 1975. According to a reliable source, the morning shift reported at the factory but refused to work unless the money was paid. Management then promised to pay them on April 23 but no agreement could be reached because the labourers reasoned that after independence the authorities would say they had acted in accordance with the then labour regulations. Workers were reported to have been given an ultimatum by management to resume work by 4 p.m. or they would be fired. The factory's general manager, Mr John Mills, confirmed there had been a strike at the factory. He said: "It's true there are people who have not reported for work and we do not know what is going to happen." He said his company had acted within the Industrial Conciliation Act at all times. "All the negotiations and actions that management have taken have the full approval of the Ministry of Labour. We have acted in consultation with and have the approval of the Minister of Labour." He said management had not promised to pay the workers as there was nothing to be paid. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Apr 80 p 1]

'MAIL' SALES INCREASE--In march the SUNDAY MAIL achieved a record circulation of 109 003 copies an issue, representing an increase of 18 686 copies (20 percent) compared with March 1979. The Sunday Mail broke the 100 000 barrier in December with an average sale of 100 223 copies an issue, and since then has remained above that level with sales of 103 966 in January, 102 415 in February and 109 003 in March. The Sunday Mail's average sale per issue during the first three months of 1980 was 105 128 copies, compared with 90 300 during the first half of 1979, an increase of 14 828 per issue, or 16,4 percent. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Apr 80 p 1]

'HERALD' SALES SOARING--Sales of The Herald averaged 104 602 copies an issue in March--an increase of 26 373 copies and 33,7 percent compared with the average sale an issue of 78 229 copies in March, 1979. This is the fifth consecutive month that The Herald has achieved record circulation figures. The previous best of 84 225 copies a day in June 1975 was overtaken in November 1979, with an average of 84 665 copies, and since then sales have increased steadily, rising to 88 994 in December, 96 995 in January, 97 445

in February and to the record of 104 602 in March. The average daily sale of The Herald for the first three months of 1980 is now 99 680 copies, compared with 77 617 for the first six months of 1979. This represents an average increase of 22 063 copies an issue, equivalent to 28,4 percent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Apr 80 p 1]

NEW BANKNOTE PRINTING PLANT--The Reserve Bank is building a new \$5,25 million banknote printing works in Salisbury which should be in operation by the middle of next year. The bank said yesterday that the new plant would be at Beverley west, off the Umtali road, and would "meet all the country's banknote needs for the foreseeable future. It is anticipated, however, that the first of a new banknote series will be issued before the end of this year." For more than 10 years the bank has had a temporary plant in its Jameson Avenue building and the number of notes printed every year has more than trebled over the last 12 years. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Apr 80 p 1]

OFF-DUTY BAN ON ARMS--Off-duty soldiers were barred from carrying weapons, the Army said last week. The announcement came a few days after a 17-year-old soldier, Jonathan Nherera, ran amok in Salisbury and killed a teenage girl and wounded five other Africans. An Army spokesman said Nherera, who died on Wednesday after being kicked senseless by a furious mob, had gone absent without leave. It is believed he went to his home in Highfield after guard duty instead of reporting to his barracks and handing in his G3 rifle. "If he hadn't gone AWOL he wouldn't have had a weapon," said the Army spokesman. "Soldiers hand their weapons in at the end of their duties." Members of the Police Support Unit were also disarmed when they went off duty, said a spokesman. Nherera went berserk at the junction of Second Street and Manica Road last Saturday. He was only a stone's throw from the ZANU (PF) headquarters when he wildly opened fire. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Apr 80 p 2]

ZIPRA MEN RETURN--Almost 2 500 ZIPRA guerillas returned to Rhodesia from their bases in Zambia over the past week, diplomatic sources in Salisbury said yesterday. The guerillas returned over the Victoria Falls bridge and were believed to be armed. They were being housed at a former refugee camp on the Gwaii River. Between 6 000 and 8 000 ZIPRA guerillas remained in Zambia after the December 28 ceasefire. A further 6 000 inside the country reported to ceasefire assembly places, Iana-Reuter reports. The remaining ZIPRA guerillas in Zambia were expected to be repatriated before independence next week, sources said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 80 p 1]

ZANU (PF) PARTY CARDS--ZANU (PF) was preparing new party membership cards before registering all its supporters throughout the country, Mr Meya Hurimbo, the party's political commissar, said yesterday. At a news conference in Salisbury, he said members of other parties who wanted to join ZANU (PF) would also be welcome, provided they renounce the policies of the "neo-colonial and puppet parties" they had supported in the past. "They (those

who would want to join) will also be required to understand and support the party policies and programmes of ZANU (PF) and ZANLA. They will be expected to support and defend the new nation and its Government," Mr Hurimbo added. Mr Hurimbo was speaking to journalists after party representatives in Mashonaland East, Central and West, had concluded a two-day conference aimed at restructuring ZANU (PF) and its organs for "the important task of building the new Zimbabwe nation." The conference, addressed by the secretary-general, Mr Edgar Tekere, the national organising secretary, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, and Mr Hurimbo, was told that provincial and district elections in the three areas would be held soon so the office-bearers would have the people's mandate. Elections would also be held in the other five provinces. Mr Hurimbo, who during the news conference was accompanied by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, also said the party's national executive elections would be held sometime next year at a ZANU (PF) congress. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 80 p 2]

RELEASED UNDER THE AMNESTY--A man from Mangwende, Mr Everisto Mapungo (30), has been released from jail under the terms of the Governor's amnesty and general pardon. He was being held in connection with the deaths of two people and the live burial of three others in the Mrewa area in February. In releasing Mr Mapungo last Thursday, the magistrate, Mr M.M.D. Purcell, said the accused was advised that the court did not condone his actions, and any retaliation against the complainant would be severely dealt with. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 80 p 1]

ZANU (PF) DELEGATES CONFER--The Mashonaland province of the ZANU (PF) yesterday held a conference at the Roman Catholic Mission, Chishawasha, aimed at restructuring the party in the light of its recent landslide victory in the election. Mr Meyu Urimbo, MP for Victoria, told about 750 delegates to refrain from recriminations against political opponents. "It behooves on every member to get as many of our opponents as possible into the party. That way we will not create enemies. Convince them that the best course for them is to join ZANU (PF) and do not frighten them away," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Apr 80 p 2]

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END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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